New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN FOR THE SENATE

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Passage of the Bill for the Preservation of Life and Property on our Coasts.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

SPEECH OF MR. WALBRIDGE IN FAVOR OF REPEAL

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Numerous petitions were presented at the opening proceedings of the Senate to-day.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., gave notice of a bill extending for three years the time for the collection of the duties on railroad iron imported by railroad companies.

Mr. SHIELDS' bills, introduced for the improvement of the Illinois River, and for the improvement of the harbors of Waukegan and Chicago, were referred.

Mr. BUTLER moved that the bill reorganizing the Judicial system of the United States be made the special order for January 2. Adopted.

Mr. SEWARD's joint resolution providing for the election of Chaplains of different denominations by the two Houses was taken up.

Mr. DODGE moved to strike out the words, "of different denominations." He looked upon those words as a blow at the present chaplain of the Senate, and a blow aimed at him because of his sentiments on that question which has divided the Methodist Church into North and South denominations. The House had elected a Methodist. To require the Senate to elect a man of a different denomination was to displace the present chaplain.

Mr. MASON said if the Senator from New-York had any object in this matter he should disclose it.

Mr. SEWARD disclaimed any such intention.

After some debate, Mr. STUART moved to amend the resolution by providing simply for the election of Chaplain to the Senate for the present session.

A debate ensued.

Mr. DODGE of Iowa said that when he fought a man, he did so openly and fairly, with hand to hand and eye to eye. He disdained a hidden warfare. He knew the motives dictating this warfare on the present Chaplain. Mr. SLICER had been denounced by the Abolition press all over the North as the paid tool, and minion, and hireling of the South. He had been denounced because he had offered up prayers for the preservation of the Union. It had been industriously circulated throughout the North that he had prayed for the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850. He hoped that the warfare which had originated on the floor of the Senate against Mr. SLICER, would, while carried on here, be an open one.

Mr. STUART's amendment was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Chaplain, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Slicer, 24; Stanton, 9; Pyne, 1; Hodges, 2; Sunderland, 1; Beecher, 2. Mr. SLICER was declared elected.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Mr. PECKHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the House of yesterday passed the resolutions referring the various parts of the President's Message to appropriate Standing Committees. He confessed he was very much surprised at the very early disposition of the Message, when but one person had been heard regarding it. He wished to make some remarks on one part of it.

Its reconsideration was opposed by several of the members, when a motion was made to lay Mr. PECKHAM's motion on the table.

BILL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE ON OUR COAST.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill for the better preservation of life and property on the Long Island and New-Jersey coasts. If this bill, he said, had been passed at the last session, hundreds of lives would have been saved.

Mr. SMITH of Va. moved the reference of the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Messrs. FULLER and SKELTON pressed early action upon it on the ground of economy and humanity.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he should like to know whether this bill came within that class of expenditure of which the Executive has already notified the House, that he intends to veto. There was, he said, a class of politicians on the floor who seem to forget that thousands of precious lives are annually destroyed on the Northern Lakes, and Western waters. He wanted consistent and uniform action.

Mr. SKELTON replied, he should vote for the protection of life and property on Northern Lakes and Western Waters, as cheerfully as on the New-Jersey Coast, if a bill for that purpose should meet his approval. He would raise his arm for the protection of human life everywhere without asking whether the people to be benefited are foreigners or native-born Americans.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, he and the gentleman would not differ about that; he would go as far as Mr. SKELTON would. He wished to know whether the gentleman last week voted for the River and Harbor bill, independent of the President's Veto.

Mr. SKELTON replied, he performed his duty here without reference to the President's views.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Did you vote for that bill last week?

Mr. SKELTON replied, he did not, not esteeming it a constitutional measure.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that was the point he now made. The answer would not satisfy men living on the mighty Mississippi.

Mr. SKELTON remarked that he last session voted for life-boats on the Lakes.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, where the power in the Constitution is found for lifeboats, power also could be found for the improvement of Northern lakes and great rivers. A time is coming when those principles will be enforced here, independently of executive power and control.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., remarked he had no expectation, when he moved to refer the bill to the Whole State of the Union, that the question would arise as to the Constitutional power to improve Rivers and Harbors; and least of all did he expect that the gentleman from Ohio would advert to the importance of consistency. He thought the gentleman had voted consistently an old fogy, and that it was driven out of the circle of political action now-a-days. He proceeded to show that by the bill extraordinary powers were proposed to be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore it should be considered in Committee.

Mr. SKELTON, in reply to a remark of Mr. SMITH, warmly denied that the New-Jersey people ever plundered the victims of marine disaster. They were not pirates.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., hoped the Reporters would let the *gentleman's constituents know that the remark was made for buncombe.*

Mr. SKELTON—I make no speeches for buncombe, but in behalf of humanity.

Mr. SMITH, of Va.—I made no charge of robbery or *piracy, but stated what is generally true, as a proposition,* that those folks who live on the sand beaches, where wreck and ruin come to them from the sea, have an extensive celebrity of taking care of themselves. I spoke of the people of New-Jersey as not being better than other people.

Mr. CHANDLER agreed with what was said by Mr. CAMPBELL, relative to the protection of life and property on Northern lakes and Western rivers, but he would not postpone protection on the Atlantic coast, which of late had become a Golgotha, demanding legislation in behalf of humanity.

Under the operation of the previous question, the bill was passed by—Yeas 126, Nays 45.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional stations along the Coast of Long Island, and New-Jersey, and change other stations with the view of giving effect to this Act. It likewise provides for the appointment of Keepers and General Superintendent.

FORGERY.

Mr. GREENWOOD offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of the Judiciary to report a bill at an early day, providing punishment for the crime of forgery and the depredation of Mails belonging to the United States in the Indian Territory.

The House went into Committee on the Invalid Pension bill.

MR. WALBRIDGE ON COAL.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of N. Y., said: If any apology were necessary for calling at this time the attention of the House to the resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill abolishing the duty on foreign coal, it must be found in the universal demand for this common necessary of life, and in the injustice and impracticability of that pernicious system of legislation, which seeks to hoard up by an indirect tax, moneys not actually required to carry on the Government, to the detriment of the commercial and business interests of the country. Although many eminent citizens predicted the inability of the greatly reduced tariff of 1846 to yield sufficient revenue to carry on successfully the fiscal affairs of the Government, their anticipations have not been realized, and so large have been our importations, even that tariff measure has filled our national Treasury to plethory, and led to an undue accumulation of the public money, drawn unnecessarily from the people, and locked up from circulation. So far as as that tariff was an advance toward the Free Trade principle, it meets my unqualified commendation. It has vindicated the wisdom by which it was brought into existence. But we have arrived at a period in which we are threatened with a financial crisis. Indeed the great commercial cities of the Union are now suffering under heavy pecuniary disasters. In times of financial difficulty like the present, it is the duty of Congress to reduce the public expenses to the lowest point that will enable the Government to conduct the public business, and at the same time reduce the public taxes, by enlarging the free list of foreign imports, particularly in the necessaries of life, and where the burden of taxation falls heavily upon every branch of human industry, and comes home to every man's fireside. It is not my present intention to traverse this subject in its length and breadth, but I respectfully invite the attention of this House to one article in which the people I have the honor to represent are largely interested, in common with the whole country, and in regard to which the existing tariff should be immediately amended, and that by abolishing the duty on *foreign coal.* This is now one of the *necessaries of life.* It has become so within the last fifteen or twenty years. Previously, the fuel used in domestic affairs was timber, and the employment of coal for machinery purposes was inconsiderable. The advance in the mechanic arts, in motive power, by the universal application of steam on railways and ocean and inland navigation, has entirely changed our relations to this important article; in fact, has revolutionized the age in regard to it. Yet it stands on the statute book of 1846, in schedule C of the tariff of that year, as subject to an *ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.*—equivalent to 45 per cent. (taking into count the cost of freight and charges) on its value in the country. This enormous duty, [illegible] notwithstanding the annual consumption of coal in the United States has reached, at this period, about 10,000,000 of tons, the present cost of which may be fairly estimated at from $4 to $5 a ton at the place of consumption. Nor is the protective principle of legislation respecting this great necessary of life of recent origin. In 1790 the tariff on coal per ton of 28 bushels was 56 cents, or 20 per cent. on its value. Our importations that year were 3,680 tons. In 1830, under the compromise tariff of 1832, with a duty only of $1 40 per ton, we imported 50,673 tons. And under the tariff of 1st December, 1846, our importations during the last four years show an aggregate of 962,103 tons, valued according to a Treasury statement certified November 21, 1854, at $1,970,175 or, as a general average of four years, $2 05 per ton, and the aggregate duty paid on the same is $591,052 70. This demand for coal is still rapidly augmenting, having risen in the last fifty years from 12,000 tons per annum to an annual consumption of 10,000,000, and yet being continually on the increase. It is only within the last fifteen years, that the United States has become, strictly speaking, a coal producing country. A quarter of a century previous to that period there were not more than one thousand tons of anthracite coal annually produced in the whole Union; yet, in 1847, the increase alone had reached to more than one thousand tons per day, and has since increased, and is still increasing, almost in a compound ratio. The ability of the American producer to successfully compete with the foreign importer, even after the present protective restriction shall have been removed, is beyond question. Look at our superior facilities for the extraction and transportation of the article; the constantly increasing demand, and the extent of our coal-producing regions in comparison with those of Europe and the British possessions on this continent. It is to be remembered that the Coal we import is mostly from Great Britain and her North American dependencies. The aggregate of square miles of the Coal-producing countries in Europe, viz.: Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Spain in the Asturian region, France, Belgium, Prussian dominions, Austrian provinces, and the British dependencies in North America, is 883,929 square miles—the Coal region of which embraces about 26,504 square miles, or a little more than one twenty-fourth part. The United States contain, exclusive of Texas, Oregon, and Washington, the last two abounding extensively in this mineral, some 2,980,000 square miles. The twelve Coal States, viz.: Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Missouri, embrace an aggregate surface of 565,283 square miles, of which the Coal region covers 133,132 square miles, or nearly one-quarter of the entire area of these States, producing, in 1850, while yet in the infancy of this great staple, according to the census returns of that year, 5,040,054 tons. The annual coal produce of Great Britain proper, Belgium, France, Prussia, Austria, in Spain, in 1853, was within a fraction of fifty-one millions of tons. In that year Pennsylvania alone produced seven millions of tons, and Maryland more than half a million. The produce and consumption in the United States for 1854 may be safely estimated at ten millions of tons; yet notwithstanding this article is so abundant in our country, and our facilities for its supply so great, the price has risen within the last year from thirty to fifty per cent, and within the last five years nearly one hundred per cent. With almost illimitable resources at home, the speaker could see no good reason for continuing the present exorbitant duty on coal, which should be a free article, and the earlier the foreign coal is brought into competition with our domestic the better it will certainly be for the consumer. Not a railway is made and equipped with engines and cars, nor a steamship constructed, but iron is required; and in its manufacture coal is the material used for the propulsion of the requisite machinery. The growth of the iron manufacture and trade in the United States, so intimately connected with the coal trade within the last forty years, is enormous. In 1810 we had one hundred and fifty-three furnaces, producing fifty-four thousand tons of pig iron. In 1845 we had five hundred and forty blast furnaces, averaging nine hundred tons each annually, yielding four hundred and eighty-six thousand tons, and also hundred and fifty bloomeries, forges, rolling and splitting mills, yielding of bar hoops, &c., two hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred tons, and of blooms, castings, machinery, and stove-plates, one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred tons, making that year an aggregate of nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred tons at the value of $28,640,500. In 1853 the rapid increase in this class of manufacture was such as to yield much more than a million tons of pig iron. Some idea may be formed of the increasing demand for coal, by even a glance at the multiplied uses to which it is applied. We have now in active operation 20,000 miles of railway communication at a cost of 600 millions of dollars, and the system is advancing, stretching its arms, Briareus like, far and wide over the Union, in the ratio of the expansion of population and the growth of the country. The steam marine of the United States in 1852 was 1,390 vessels, with an aggregate of 417,226 tons, of which 95 were ocean steamers, 520 engaged in the coast trade, and 765 employed on inland navigation. Such has been the increase of our steam commercial marine within the last two years, that it would not be extravagant to estimate our steam marine for 1854, at 1,800 vessels, with an aggregate steam tonnage of 540,000 tons. When we reflect that coal is becoming, and to a great extent has become, an indispensable agent in every household—that it is indispensable in the machinery which fashions with artistic skill and elegance the implements used and necessary in every family—that it is equally needed and employed in the manufacture of farming utensils and tools in the mechanic arts, and for all the means of national defence, is there any reason why there should be an oppressive and unnecessary tax upon that which so seriously affects the interests of every citizen of the Republic? Every principle of justice demands that the shackles on this trade, which the existing tariff imposes, should be stricken off, and that the traffic of this important article should be opened to the freest competition.

THE COAL DEALERS COMBINATION.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, took occasion to deny the truth of the reports extensively published in newspapers, *that Coal producers in Pennsylvania have combined* to keep up the price of the article. The supply brought to the market over the Reading Railroad was *twenty-five per cent higher this year than it was last* year, the high prices are caused by the increased mining rates, and the costs of transportation on Railroad. He expressed his view in opposition to Free Trade.

Mr. WHITE thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania, *engaged in the Anthracite coal business,* have been unjustly charged with combination for the purpose of keeping up prices. He thought the charge should more properly attach to New-Yorkers and Eastern men, who seek to bring the price of coal so low as to prevent miners from sending it to market.

Mr. STRAUB said that Mr. WALBRIDGE told the truth relative to the price of coal being raised, but forgot to say that every other necessary of life has been correspondingly increased. [Laughter.]

Mr. WALBRIDGE—Everything except Members of Congress. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. WHITE resumed, saying that the abolition of all duty on coal would not, under present circumstances, affect the price of the article.

Mr. HEISTER—I move the Committee rise.

Mr. JONES of Tenn.—I move the gentleman have leave to go to dinner.

The Committee rose.

The Invalid Pension bill was passed.

Mr. ROBBINS presented a memorial from the American Philosophical Society, asking an outfit to search for Dr. KANE's Arctic expedition.

House adjourned.

LATER FROM MEXICO, &c.

Progress of the Revolutionists—The Presidential Question—Reported Sale of Tiger Island to the United States.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with dates from Mexico to the 6th inst.

In an engagement at Morelias, Department of Michoacan, on the 24th November, the rebels were entirely routed, and three hundred of them killed.

Gen. REHAGARY, the Governor of the Provinces, who commanded the Government forces, was also killed.

The election as to whether SANTA ANNA should continue President of the Republic was progressing. He had issued a decree making it compulsory for Government employés to vote, under a penalty of dismissal from office in the event of a refusal.

The revolution appears to be gaining ground, notwithstanding the above-mentioned reverse.

It is said that the Government of Honduras has agreed to sell Tiger Island to the United States for the sum of $20,000; the ownership of the Island is, however, disputed by the Government of Salvador.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

One hundred and sixty of the compatriots of Count BOULBON have been released by the order of SANTA ANNA, as a mark of esteem to the Emperor of France.

Five Civil Judges had been suspended from their offices in consequence of having made disrespectful communications to the President.

The plague was making great ravages in the interior cities.

The cities of Mexico and Vera Cruz have voted almost unanimously in favor of continuing SANTA ANNA as President.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Fifteen or Twenty Dwellings in Ruins.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The extensive Chandelier and Gas Fixtures manufactory of Messrs. CORNELIUS & Co., on Cherry-street, above Eighth, was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, together with some fifteen adjoining buildings and numerous stables, &c. The loss is heavy. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The factory was built in the form of the letter U, 132 by 60 feet, and five stories high. It was used as a finishing shop, and gave employment to 400 workmen. There was an immense amount of finished work in the building ready for shipment, valued at about $150,000.

The building cost $50,000; and the whole amount insured is $137,500, divided among our various city offices. The eastern wall fell down, crushing several small dwellings on Raspberry-alley, but the fire having previously spread to them they were fortunately vacated. Besides these, a large number of buildings on Mint-court, in the rear of the factory, half a dozen large buildings on the opposite side of Cherry-street, and several stables were also consumed.

About a dozen dwellings and stores on Eighth-street, above and below Cherry-street, were seriously damaged.

It is supposed about fifty families were rendered houseless.

Messrs. CORNELIUS have two other establishments in other locations. One of them contains machinery, models, &c., and room for 1,000 workmen, so that the men turned out by the fire can be immediately set to work there, to finish work for supplying orders now on hand.

Two watchmen were in the building when the fire broke out, but its origin has not yet been ascertained.

The Central Presbyterian Church, on Eighth and Cherry-streets, was in great danger, but thanks to the exertions of the firemen, sustained but slight injury.

The weather during the morning was exceedingly cold, and the water froze as fast as it fell, thus making the sidewalks in the vicinity slippery and dangerous, and interfering seriously with the operations of the firemen.

An immense crowd of lookers-on obstructed the movements of the workers, while in many cases the brakes of the engines were not half manned. We did not see any exertions made by the police to enforce the wholesome regulation of keeping the crowd away from the immediate vicinity of the fire.

Early in the morning, numbers of prowling thieves were about the neighborhood, stealing everything they could lay their hands upon and conveniently carry away. The excitement attending such a scene offers great facilities to idle vagabonds and vagrant thieves to steal.

The importance of battlement walls was fully demonstrated at this fire. In several instances the progress of the flames was effectually stayed by the presence of parapet walls.

The origin of the fire is shrouded in mystery; one of the watchmen employed in the factory went through the building at 4 o'clock, and found everything safe—an hour later and the building was in flames in every part. There was no fire used in that part of the building where the flames were first seen.

The building was heated by steam, which was generated in two boilers in a building entirely distinct from the factory.

The total loss by this conflagration cannot be far short of $175,000. It is impossible at this time to estimate the amount of insurance on this large sum. But from the best information we can obtain, we incline to the opinion that it will cover a very considerable portion of the loss sustained.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.—In all forty-seven buildings were destroyed and damaged by the fire in this city this morning.

Fire at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen part of the United States Hotel in this city, and it being of wood it was mostly consumed. The hotel building itself escaped with but very little injury. The large barn and livery stable adjoining it, occupied by A. E. CLAPP, were entirely destroyed. His horses and carriages were saved, but his stock of hay and grain and a quantity of his harness were consumed. The surrounding property was in great danger, and is slightly injured, but was saved through the exertions of the firemen. The loss has not yet been ascertained, and is but partly insured.

Reported Destruction of the Laumann House by Fire.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

It is reported here that the Laumann House, at Portage Falls, was entirely consumed by fire this evening. We have not yet learned the full particulars.

The Wilkesbarre Fugitive Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The case growing out of the arrest of the officers engaged in the attempted capture of BILL THOMAS, an alleged fugitive slave, at Wilkesbarre, last year, was before the Supreme Court this morning, and Chief Justice LEWIS gave the decision of the Court. It will be remembered that the officers engaged in the attempt to capture the slave were arrested on a bill of indictment found by the Court of Luzerne County, for assault and attempt to kill, but that Judge KANE, of the U. S. District Court, discharged them. They were rearrested by order of the Supreme Court, and while in the custody of the Sheriff were taken before the United States Circuit Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and on hearing the testimony Judge GRIER ordered the Sheriff to discharge them. He obeyed the mandate. The present action was for an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt of Court. The decision declares that the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction, and that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt in obeying the order for the release of the officers, but as he acted through ignorance the attachment is not granted.

Supreme Court of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

JAMES HUGHES of Wisconsin, was admitted as a Counsellor in the Supreme Court of this City to-day. The case of BATTINS vs. JAMES TAGGART is still on. Mr. DALLAS has concluded his argument for the plaintiffs.

Defeat of the Know-Nothings at Newburyport—Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

In the municipal election at Newburyport yesterday the Know-Nothings were completely routed. MOSES DAVENPORT, the "People's Candidate," was elected Mayor; also a majority of the City Council on the same ticket.

The cotton mill of WILLIAM H. CARY, at Medway Village, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $14,000.

Another Know-Nothing Victory in Massachusetts.

LOWELL, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The entire Know-Nothing ticket for municipal officers in this city was elected yesterday by a tremendous majority. The vote for Mayor stood: LAWRENCE, Know-Nothing, 3,651; all others, 469.

Election of Governor in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Monday, Dec. 11.

General J. H. ADAMS was elected Governor of South Carolina to-day.

Canadian Affairs.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The Canadian Ministry have just announced that the adjournment of Parliament will take place on Friday next.

Lord ELGIN will give his assent to the bills for the secularization of the clergy reserves, and for the abolishing of the feudal tenure, and immediately afterwards resign in favor of his successor, Sir EDMUND HEAD. His Lordship is expected to leave America by the steamer *Arabia*, which is to sail from New-York on the 27th of December.

TORONTO, MONDAY, Dec. 11.

The weather here has moderated considerably for the last day or two. The Niagara and Hamilton boats are now running again. There is but little doing in Flour, the demand being chiefly for retail at 37s. 6d.@38s. 9d.; Wheat is 7s. 6d., with but little arriving.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 11.

A horse-stealer, who gave the name of BARNABAS BRUS, was arrested here last night by the head Constable of Cobourg and lodged in jail. He had stolen a pair of horses from the township of Perry.

ST. CATHARINES, Monday, Dec. 11.

The schooner *Minerva* is ashore near Niagara.

Passage of the Reciprocity Bill in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, (N. S.,) Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The Reciprocity bill passed yesterday in the Legislative Assembly by a vote of 32 to 10.

Loss of the Bruce Mine Steamer—Robbery.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The *Bruce Mine* steamer, belonging to the Montreal Mining Company, has been totally lost on the Upper Lakes. She had a valuable cargo on board, in which was included a large quantity of gunpowder for the mines. Her crew and passengers were saved.

The gang of murderers and robbers who have committed so many crimes lately in Canada, recently broke into a house at Galt, (C. W.,) and robbed it of a quantity of gold and money.

A traveler on the road was fired upon the same day, and it was supposed by the same gang.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Debt of Selden, Withers & Co.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Wednesday, but they contain nothing of importance.

The Richmond *Whig* says it is currently reported that the debt of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., to the State of Virginia, is very large—some estimating it as high as five hundred thousand dollars.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

We are again without any mail south of Washington this morning.

Extensive Swindling.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

A man named WILLIAM MARTIN went to Ontonagon, Lake Superior, in August last, and started in the provision business, pretending to have contracts for supplying the mines, on the strength of which he drew large drafts on ADAMS' California Express, and the Ridge, Cortez, Arctic, West Minnesota and Shawmut Mines, which he got cashed. On the 10th ult., MARTIN slipped over to Canada, when the drafts were discovered to be forgeries. Transactions to the amount of over $50,000 have already been discovered.

Counterfeit Bills.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Counterfeit bills on the Casco Bank, of this city, are in extensive circulation.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Five propellers loaded with 3,000 tons of goods for Detroit, are frozen in here, and the propeller *Baltic*, which left for Detroit this morning, has been obliged to return. She reports solid ice as far as could be seen from the mast-head, at Put-in-Bay.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The steamship *Knoxville*, arrived here to-day, in sixty hours from New-York, with all on board well.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Our Stock Market was dull this morning at the following rates: Reading R.R., 33¼; Morris Canal, 11¼; Long Island R.R., 12¾; Pennsylvania R.R., 40¾; Pennsylvania State fives, 80.

The Money Market is a trifle easier.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR.—There is only a moderate demand for Flour, and sales are limited to 375 bbls. choice Ohio, at $8 37½. The stock in store is very light.

WHEAT.—Wheat is in moderate milling demand, with sales of 350 bushels red Indiana, at $1 76, and 200 bushels Chicago, at $1 55, and 5,000 bushels Wisconsin.

CORN—Corn is quiet and nominal, at 70c.

RYE—Rye is firm. Sales 1,000 bushels, at $1 13.

BARLEY—Barley is held at $1 12.

OATS—Oats are selling at 41c.

WHISKY—Whisky is quiet and steady. Sales 25 bbls. at 37½c.

There were no arrivals by Lake to-day.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 11.

Our market for COTTON to-day has been quite unsettled and irregular, prices generally being quoted ⅛c. lower. The sales were 1,300 bales at a range of 6½c.@9c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,100 bales, at prices ranging from 6½c. to 8½c. The market is easier but not quotably lower.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 11.

The prices of COTTON are easier, but not quotably lower. Sales to-day 7,000 bales. The receipts were 10,000 bales. SUGAR has declined ⅛c. ℔ ℔.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The COTTON market is without change. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales. SUGAR has declined ⅛c. ℔ ℔. New LARD is selling at 9½c.

STERLING EXCHANGE is quoted at 6¾@7¼ ℔ cent. premium.

Palmerston and Napoleon—Prospects of a European War.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 11.

MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM EUROPE.—The *Union's* mails brought a letter from a distinguished Frenchman to a gentleman in this city, from which we make the following extract, premising it with the assurance that the writer's position and means of knowing the secrets of State affairs in Paris are equal to those of any man in that capital:

PARIS, Nov. 23, P. M., 1854.

Lord PALMERSTON and LOUIS NAPOLEON have been almost inseparable since the former alighted at the Hotel Windsor. Their interviews have resulted in a decision to unfurl the standard of Polish, Hungarian and Italian nationality, if Prussia and Austria hesitate longer to declare unequivocally against the Czar. The probability is, that neither the one nor the other will consent to do this; in which case all Europe will be in arms before Spring.

As relates to the American continent, you may be assured that France and England have no intention whatever of attempting to regulate the "Balance of Power" there. It would be a blessing to each if you would purchase Cuba, and pay for it a fair consideration in cash. All the money in your sub-treasury will be needed on the continent before the restoration of peace. If Spain will not sell, she will find no sympathy on this side of the Atlantic in the existing state of affairs, if you be driven by necessity to take possession of the Island. Whatever you may hear to the contrary, America is strong, overwhelmingly strong, in France. Do you want better evidence of that than the revocation of the order for Mr. SOULE's expulsion. The Emperor never revoked an order before. Never did the rising sun of liberty in the Western hemisphere shine so brightly upon the Eastern one as at present.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: At the instance of Mr. G. H. PENFIELD, I had an interview with Capt. COMSTOCK on board the steamship *Baltic* this morning, and on my showing him the article that appeared in the *Journal of Commerce* of this day's issue, he manifested much astonishment, and assured me, (in the presence of another gentleman,) that such a statement regarding the India Rubber floats was altogether unauthorized by him; and that he was, until then, entirely ignorant of such appearing before the public. On making further inquiry, I ascertained from one of the officers that a large quantity of *cork* fenders, not India Rubber floats, were sent on shore in a most dilapidated condition, the canvas being so rotten that the *cork* was *dropping* out from several places. The officer very politely accompanied me on shore, and pointed them out. I presume, therefore, as an act of justice, you will cheerfully assent to the publication of the following facts, viz.: That it was the cork fenders and not the India Rubber floats, "that were sent on shore as worthless;" that the cork fenders are furnished by, or through, the *Iron Life-Boat Company*, as an appendage to their boats; and the Rubber floats by Mr. G. H. PENFIELD, No. 29 Nassau-street, *New-York*; that the Stanton life-boat has never been known to capsize in a sea-way, as the iron life-boats have on several occasions, thereby losing many valuable lives; that the compass may be depended upon in the Stanton life-boat, but cannot be trusted in the iron life-boat; that the Government life-car, (invented by Capt. D. OTTINGER, U. S. R. M.,) was never designed by him to be without the application of the Stanton rubber floats, and that lacking this appendage, it was capsized over and over again several times, during the rescue of the sufferers from the *Uncle Sam*; that at the barge office, Whitehall, there are two metal life-boats, one which (of copper) was provided at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, and paid for out of the National Treasury, that are not used, the ordinary wooden boat being preferred; that another fifteen hundred dollar boat was sent on shore (with one of the tanks full of water) from the revenue cutter *Taney*; that at several of our Navy-yards quite a considerable number of lifeboats have been left on shore by ships of war was an incumbrance; that the Jersey beachmen complained very bitterly against them during the recent disaster of the *New Era*; that the whole of the life-boats belonging to the Massachusetts Humane Society (about forty in number) are fitted with the "Stanton" rubber floats; and after five years' service have been reported in perfect order, and in no one instance has any defect occurred in the manufacture but such defect has been cheerfully remedied free of cost, by Mr. PENFIELD. In submitting these facts, I trust they will meet with the attention they merit from the Government at Washington, and that in future the adoption of life-boats, and all other appliances for saving life, shall alone depend on their just merits and the result of a practical demonstration, to which they should all, without exception, be subjected, in the presence of a competent and disinterested committee, deputed by the Government for that specific purpose.

I am, Sir, &c., JOHN W. BENNETT,
Agent for the "Stanton" Life-Boats.

(Communicated.)

Dr. Sanborn's Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having become acquainted with Dr. SANBORN's system of treating Diseases of the Lungs and air passages, by inhaling "Medicated Vapors," and being convinced that his success in effecting cures is far beyond that of the old system, I have, as a medical man, thus publicly given my testimony in its favor. What *my eyes see I cannot doubt.* In regard to Dr. SANBORN's system of Inhalation, it is entirely new, as far as I am acquainted, to the medical profession, and differs widely from the old hot water system, which has been used in this country and in Europe for many years. Things and views have certainly changed upon the treatment of Lung Diseases. A few years since, patients were kept upon a *low spare diet*—advised to keep in the house—were bled, blistered, and obliged to swallow every hour or two some sickening, disgusting drug. No wonder nine out of ten thus treated, died. I find that Dr. SANBORN requires all patients to eat the most nourishing food, drink daily of brandy or some other form of alcoholic drink; and then nothing are never given any drug into the stomach. I have so much confidence in his treatment, that I, as a physician who have seen much practice, would advise all who are afflicted or predisposed to any disease of the lungs or throat, to give him a trial, and I know they will be fully convinced, as I have been, of its superior effects. Dr. SANBORN can be consulted daily, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street. JAMES L. DUNCAN, M. D.

Clarendon Hotel.

Residence, Boston, Mass.

(Advertisement.)

ALL SO NO PURPOSE.—Notwithstanding all the arrangements perfected in their power for the convenience of their patrons, Messrs. BEARD, CLAPP & Co., of No. 301 Grand-street, are obliged to acknowledge their inability to supply the demands of purchasers. The extraordinary [illegible] [illegible] to the overcrowding of the store in the afternoon, might be partially obviated to the satisfaction of the purchasing public, by a morning visit. Grateful for the rushing favors, they have no reason for complaint; but make the suggestion for the benefit of those interested. In the meantime, they will continue as they ever have to use the utmost exertion with their limited facilities, for the accommodation of all. Their assortment of rich dress goods is unbroken, but the time for diminishing their business is drawing to a close.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvass, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings and at a trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Portraits life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 40 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Young men, before engaging in a life pursuit, should obtain a Phrenological Examination, which would disclose their real capabilities, point out their success, and direct them how to insure success, usefulness and happiness. Examinations by Professor FOWLER, No 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

BROKEN BANKS.—PRESENT VALUE—Government Stock taken at 90 cents; Bridgeton, 96; Wheat Growers, 80; Lewis County, 40; Washtenaw, 45; Indiana Banks, 90; Empire City, 90—at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT, the distinguished American Tragedian, appears as Michael, in "The Adopted Child," both this afternoon and this evening, at Barnum's Museum.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of an Old Citizen.

JOSEPH SPRAGUE, of Brooklyn, expired at his residence in Adelphi-street, near Myrtle-avenue, on Monday night last, after a somewhat protracted illness; aged 72. Mr. SPRAGUE was one of the early settlers in Brooklyn, and spent the most active portion of his life engaged in her welfare. Possessed of a competence at an early age, which he obtained through his own industry, he passed the evening of his life in the liberal exercise of those benevolent qualities for which he was so much esteemed and distinguished. To the poor he was always a friend. In mid-life he took a deep interest in the then village of Brooklyn. In 1825 he was elected one of the Village Trustees, and in 1827 he was elected President of the village, and was reelected to that office in 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, and was succeeded in 1833 by the present Mayor elect, Hon. GEORGE HALL.

In 1843, Brooklyn having previously (1834,) obtained a City charter, deceased was elected Mayor, and was reelected to that office the following year, 1844, over the two opposing candidates, Hon. GEORGE HALL, and Hon. WM. ROCKWELL, now on the Supreme Court Bench. He filled various other important positions under the village and city government of Brooklyn, the last of which was as a member of the Board of Commissioners on Consolidation. In this latter position, his large experience and sound judgment contributed much towards perfecting the details in plan of consolidation. His whole life was marked by the strictest integrity and benevolence, and his loss will be mourned by the whole community.

During yesterday, the city flag was raised at half-mast to the memory of the deceased, and last evening the Board of Aldermen held a special meeting when suitable resolutions were adopted, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and other officers of the city government are to attend the funeral in a body, as a token of their respect.

Election in the Brooklyn Fire Department.

The annual election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department, took place yesterday. The polls were open from sunrise until sunset at the office of the Chief Engineer, City Hall. The contest was warmly contested, and much excitement was created during the day at the polls—but so far as we can learn there were no acts of violence worthy of notice. The result of the election for Chief Engineer will be highly gratifying to all order-loving citizens. Mr. ISRAEL D. VELSOR, the present incumbent, was reelected by a decided vote, having received 230 votes over both of his competitors. The whole number of votes cast was 1,050—of which Mr. VELSOR received 630 votes.

THE VOTE.—Israel D. Velsor, 640; John J. Green, 5; John Cunningham, 404; blank, 1. Total, 1,050.

Trial of J. N. T. Tucker for Murder, in Brooklyn.

The Jury in this case, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, were charged by Judge STRONG, (occupying three hours in the delivery,) and at 2 o'clock the Jury retired in charge of an officer, to consider upon their verdict. This trial has occupied the attention of the Court for six days, and was the cause of considerable excitement. The prisoner was ably defended by his counsel, T. J. BARNETT, Esq., ex-Judge of the Supreme Court in Indiana, and ex-Attorney General of the same State, and WM. H. GALE and —— HADLEY, Esqs.

Queens County Agricultural Society.

Hon. ISAAC E. HAVILAND has recently been elected President of this Society in Queens County. Hon. JOHN A. KING, who has acceptably filled that position for a number of years, declining a reelection. JOHN HAROLD, Esq., of Hempstead, was at the same time reelected Secretary by acclamation. Flushing has been selected by this Society in which to hold their next annual fair, which will continue for two days instead of one, as heretofore. An additional premium has also been made for flowers. The receipts of the Society for the last year amounted to $1,300.

Lectures.

The Young Men's Literary Association announce a course of lectures, the first of which is to be delivered on Thursday evening, by Parke Godwin.

☞ The landlords of Williamsburg are becoming uneasy. At present there are about 250 bills "To let" tacked on untenanted houses in Williamsburg. Already the landlords are becoming inclined to allow their tenants to remain without an increase of prices.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Fire Department Fund.

The preparations for the Benefit on Wednesday evening, of the *Fire Department Fund* of Jersey City, are all complete, and the prospects are that it will be a humorous, and otherwise pleasing entertainment. The affair will come off at Commercial Hall.

☞ The steamers of the Collins Line have, by permission of the Government, changed their days of sailing from Saturday to Wednesday.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS.

Brief Notices of the Leading Commanders in the War with Russia.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

The commander of the Baltic fleet bears a name and belongs to a family likely to fill an emblazoned page in the military annals of England. Descended from a long line of soldiers, Sir C. NAPIER is cousin of the more celebrated Sir CHARLES who conquered Scinde, and who, at the special request of the Duke of WELLINGTON, undertook the command of the army in India on the recall of Lord GOUGH. Another cousin, General NAPIER, is the celebrated historian of the "Peninsular War," equally distinguished in literature and arms. And Sir CHARLES has a brother a Major-General on the staff of the northern district of England, also of distinguished service. Scotland and Ireland both claim the NAPIERS as children of their soil, but at a banquet given in Dublin to the hero of Scinde on his return from India, he assigned to Ireland the distinction of being their parent land. Sir C. NAPIER entered the Navy at an early age, and has borne in every ship in which he served the character of a good officer and sailor. It was not, however, until the Portuguese War that his name became distinguished. The deeds of personal daring ascribed to him there immediately made "old CHARLES" to be looked on as the representative and type of that reckless valor which is considered as the characteristic of the British sailor. Among other feats, it was related by Lord PALMERSTON at the Reform Club banquet, that having boarded a vessel of the enemy in company with only one sailor, instead of striking one of the enemies from whose cutlass he had narrowly escaped, he disarmed him and coolly kicked him *a la mode Anglaise* down the hold. Those who know Sir C. NAPIER best throw considerable doubts on these stories, and are more apt to give him credit for the opposite virtue of *discretion*, of which he has been lately affording so lengthened an example. But, be this as it may, Sir CHARLES on his return endeavored to sustain the character ascribed to him by an ostentatious affectation of the genuine "British Tar." He dressed with a careless looseness, chewed his tobacco, drank his grog, and rolled rather than walked down Pall Mall, with an air of reckless jollity which went straight home to the heart of John Bull. Offering himself as a candidate for the borough of Marylebone about this time, he was escorted to the polls by fleets of miniature ships and hosts of counterfeit sailors; and without being asked any questions, was triumphantly borne in on the shoulders of the people, simply *on the sailing ticket*. His next sphere of action was in the East, where he was appointed second in command to Sir R. STOPFORD, and there took a distinguished part in the bombardment of Acre and in all the operations of that war, but Sir R. STOPFORD finding it impossible to render him amenable to command, he was ordered home, and was only saved by popular affection and his reputation for daring from being tried for insubordination. Though unceasing in his importunities for a command, he was not employed from that period save for a very short time over the Channel fleet, until his being sent last Spring to the Baltic. The public never apply the microscope to the actions of great men, or make allowance for difficulties. With them "*rien ne reussit bien que le succes.*" It would be idle to deny that the inaction of the fleet under his command has shorn Sir C. NAPIER of much of his reputation, and creates vast disappointment in the public mind. *But Sir C. NAPIER has* himself largely to thank for this feeling. Had there been, previous to his departure, less vain and empty boasting, and more of that moderation which is ever the accompaniment of true valor, the public would not have indulged such unreasonable hopes, and consequently not have felt so great a revulsion. While in the House of Commons, Sir C. NAPIER seldom spoke, but always voted with the extreme radical section, led by JOSEPH HUME. Naval questions alone inspired his oratorical powers. On the estimates he always spoke, and often afforded the House considerable amusement. We remember once, in speaking of "the *Queen*," the flagship in the Black Sea, and which has since fully justified his commendations, he convulsed the House "by defying any one to show a stern equal to the *Queen's*." On another occasion one of the gay young wags of the House sent Sir CHARLES a letter written in imitation of the hand and supposed to be signed by Lord MINTO, then First Lord of the Admiralty, mentioning that observations had been made reflecting on the slovenly appearance of the supporters of Government as compared with that of the Opposition, and that Sir CHARLES' hat, (always a shocking bad one,) had been especially marked out for censure and ridicule. Sir CHARLES, who was at the moment looking for a command, and particularly anxious to cultivate Lord MINTO's good graces, immediately proceeded to the London Genin of the day, purchased a new hat, and made his way to the Admiralty to exhibit his attention to Lord MINTO's wishes, and receive the expected commendation. In vain he turned and twisted his new purchase before Lord MINTO's eyes; at last he broke out with "Damn it, I have gone to the expense of a new hat for you—have you not a word to say?" It was only on his being received on his coming out with a burst of laughter by a party of members, who had assembled to enjoy the joke, that he became aware of the hoax to which he had been subjected. Sir CHARLES was highly unpopular in the House, possessing none of those generous qualities which belong to the British sailors, being slovenly in person, selfish in disposition, and mean and penurious to the last degree. He must now be over sixty years of age, but though his hair and whiskers, which he wears closely cropped, are gray, and his body bent, he walks with a firm step, and appears in full vigor. He stands about five feet eight. His features are broad and massive, and he always wears a bluff sailorly look.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS.

The commander of the fleet in the Black Sea presents a striking contrast to his Baltic compeer. Admiral DUNDAS has no services and little reputation to point to. He is a *political* sailor, and owes his elevation and present appointment solely to his aristocratic connection and family influence. He was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean previous to even the anticipation of a rupture with Russia, and could not well since have been superseded in command. However, whatever may be his capacity to command the fleet at such a moment, there can be no question as to the courage, high honor and gallant bearing of Admiral DUNDAS. He belongs to the family of Lord MELVILLE, celebrated in Scotland for the large amount of patronage they have always enjoyed, and has sat for a long period as member for Greenwich, occupying officerly all the time a seat at the Board of Admiralty under the administration of the Whigs, to which party he belongs. He was personally extremely popular, addicted to the pleasures of the table, and full of bonhommie. He is about the same age as Sir C. NAPIER, but more infirm.

LORD RAGLAN.

Lord RAGLAN, who commands the British arm of the allied forces, has been long and better known as Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, *brother of the late, and uncle of the present* Duke of BEAUFORT, who is now serving on his staff in the East. He early obtained a commission in the Guards, and on the breaking out of the war in the Peninsula, joined the army of the Duke of WELLINGTON, by whom he was shortly appointed aid-de-camp. In that capacity he served throughout the whole war, taking part in every engagement, and exhibiting in all soldier-like ability, combined with fearless courage. He was twice severely wounded, and lost his right arm at Waterloo. When after that great engagement the curtain fell upon the wars of Europe, Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, on his return, was appointed to the important post of Military Secretary, which he filled uninterruptedly during the reign of the several Commanders-in-chief, down to the death of the Duke of WELLINGTON. Upon the death of the Duke the command-in-chief, much, it is stated, to the disappointment of Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, was conferred on Lord HARDINGE, and Lord FITZROY being unwilling to serve under an officer of similar standing to himself, was appointed Master General of the Ordnance, with a peerage which he assumed under his present title of Lord RAGLAN. During the long reign of Lord HILL, and the subsequent one of the Duke of WELLINGTON, at the Horse Guards, Lord F. SOMERSET, owing to the age of these veterans and the confidence reposed in him, though acting as Military Secretary, was *virtually* Commander-in-Chief, and in an office where so much tact and delicacy of management was required, contrived during that long period to win and retain the respect and affection of the whole British army. Lord RAGLAN may not be a great military genius, for such the English system does not admit, but he undoubtedly possesses a very high order of mind, combining sound judgment, fearless courage, and an inflexible sense of justice, no ordinary qualities for command. The Duke of WELLINGTON entertained so high an opinion of him as to give expression to a prediction, thrice to be valued as coming from so cold and rarely eulogistic a nature, "that he would yet be an honor to his country." Lord RAGLAN is a nobleman of ordinary, one might almost say vulgar presence, but this is completely redeemed by a manner most gentle and courtly, and a disposition singularly kind. He is yet in full vigor, his light brown hair not owning a solitary tinge of gray, and his whole appearance exhibiting activity and animation.

THE EARL OF LUCAN.

The Earl of LUCAN, who commands the British cavalry, is an Irish nobleman and Lord-Lieutenant of Mayo, in which county he possesses large estates. He served as Lord BINGHAM during the lifetime of his father, in the 17th Lancers, in which he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. During this period he married the sister of Lord CARDIGAN, now serving under him as Brigadier of light cavalry, and on his accession to the title he retired on half pay. He was brought very prominently before the public during the Irish famine by his repeated conflicts with the *Times* newspaper, his strenuous opposition to the repayment of the loans advanced for public works, and the fearful inhumanity with which he exterminated the peasantry from his estates during that awful period. In this war of extermination he acquired the title of chief of the crow-bar brigade, and it is asserted he did not leave a solitary hut standing on his vast estates. He has since signally failed in introducing Scotch and English tenants, the object for which this devastation was said to have been made, and he was represented as being on his appointment to the East in deep embarrassments. Never having seen any service, the public were much surprised at his appointment to so important a command, a feeling which recent accounts from the East will not tend to diminish. Lord LUCAN, like his brother-in-law Lord CARDIGAN, is of a rash, ungovernable temper. In stature he is over six feet, bald but with singularly handsome features, and wears a noble and commanding presence.

NAVAL.—We learn that the United States steamship *Fulton*, Lieutenant MITCHELL, commanding, which has been for some months at the Washington Navy-Yard undergoing repairs, will proceed to Norfolk, on Friday or Saturday, preparatory to her departure on a distant cruise. [*Washington Globe, Thursday.*

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Details and Incidents of the Seige—Its Progress and Condition.

From the Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 28.

After the dispatch of my letter to-day, I learned that Capt. FELLOWES, aide-de-camp, had been sent in with a flag of truce to the Russian camp on the Tchernaya, to ascertain the particulars of our loss and to communicate with our wounded and captive officers, if the Russians would allow him to do so. Somewhat injudiciously, perhaps, he was also authorized to demand permission that we might bury the dead who might have been left in front of the Russian lines. It was imagined that the enemy had not performed this duty, as many bodies could be seen lying unburied on the field, and it is not certain that those who fancied they saw those bodies were not quite right. Capt. FELLOWES went in, attended by a trumpeter, with a flag of truce, and Mr MANASSION, an Armenian, attached as interpreter to the head-quarters staff. The trumpeter blew a blast from time to time as he rode on, and when the little party approached the lines of the Russians, and passed through the fatal field where so many of our poor fellows had been mowed down by the deadly artillery of the enemy, two Russian officers, accompanied by two Cossack Lancers, rode forward to meet them. The Russians, both of whom spoke French, asked what the object of the flag of truce was. They were told that Lord RAGLAN had sent in to ascertain what officers of our cavalry were alive in the hands of the Russians, and to receive any letters they might be allowed to forward to their countrymen. One of the Russian officers said, "You will be good enough to turn round, for *you cannot approach our camp so near*. This is an affair for the General to deal with, and I shall communicate with him." He rode away, and the remaining Russian and his two Cossacks, having seen that the English officer and his followers turned round so as to have their backs to the camp, begged of them to advance still further, so as to recede from the Russian lines, and then accompanied them slowly back with his Cossacks, watching carefully that none of the party moved his head over his shoulder. They saw as they rode back that some of the dead horses had had large pieces cut out of them to furnish food for the Cossacks. Indeed that is not wonderful, as the Zouaves, in some instances, have cut choice steaks of horseflesh from the bodies of the fatter quadrupeds killed in action, and they pronounce them to be excellent.

In a few moments, an elderly officer, accompanied by a small staff, and attended by the Russian who had ridden to seek him, rode towards their flank, and in a gruff, harsh voice, exclaimed, "*Je suis le général en chef ici; que voulez vous de moi, Messieurs?*" It is supposed that he announced his position in order to prevent Capt. FELLOWES asking his name, or demanding information as to the title of the person who addressed him. Capt. FELLOWES explained the object of his mission, and when he came to the portion of his message referring to the permission for burying the dead, the Russian General, in a tone of great indignation, exclaimed, "We *have* buried the dead. Tell my Lord RAGLAN that we are Christians, and though we make war, we perform all the duties of Christians! The dead are buried. The wounded are taken care of." The Russian General then received two letters, supposed to contain money and keys, which Capt. FELLOWES had been charged with from two Russian officers in our hands. He took out his glasses to read the direction, and, as he did so, for the first time he deigned to bestow a quick, sharp glance over the rim at the officer who addressed him. Finally, he declared he did not know the names of the officers in the hands of his troops, but said that if Captain FELLOWES returned to-morrow he would communicate with him—that he would ascertain their names, and would have any letters they might wish to transmit conveyed to him for delivery. His tone became more courteous towards the close of the interview, and, as Capt. FELLOWES retired, the General said, "*Vous m'excuserez si je vous dise que votre attaque de 25me était une attaque bête, parlant selon la loi militaire,*" or words to that effect. Capt. FELLOWES bowed and retired. We hear there are only three officers of ours alive in their hands. To-morrow will tell more.

The French are hard at work in the trenches, and progress rapidly. They have as yet mounted no new guns. Their tirailleurs do great service in silencing the Russian guns, by continual popping at the gunners as they appear in the embrasures. Our sharpshooters are also found to be very effective in driving the artillerymen from the earthwork wherever it is open. It is said, however, that we have quite checked desertion from the enemy by our good shots, and that we sometimes, in our excessive zeal, do not discriminate between the pickets and the burying parties in front of the Russian lines.

To-day our cavalry abandoned their old camp. They have taken up ground on the hills on the road to Balaklava, close to the rear of the French centre. We have thus abandoned the lower road to the enemy; and there is a rumor that two of our officers, coming out to-night from Balaklava, on the lower road, in ignorance of this withdrawal, have been taken prisoners. To-day 1,600 Turks arrived. They are to be used in assisting us and the French in the trenches. Our cavalry, I am glad to say, have not been cut up as much as was supposed, for many of them have turned up since the 25th. The way in which the stampede among the Russian horses, on the night of the 27th, is accounted for, is that a rocket was fired by us into their cavalry camp, and that all the Russian horses broke away. Many of them, accustomed to the station of the monastery of St. George, galloped over in the direction of our lines, and were captured. A well-written and graceful dispatch, received from the Duke of NEWCASTLE, has given great satisfaction to the officers and men of our army. It does full justice to their noble courage at the Alma, singles out Sir GEORGE BROWN and Admiral LYONS for special praise, and pays a courtly and honest compliment to Lord RAGLAN. Our cavalry are now close to the camp of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the men fraternize as much as they possibly can, through the moderate medium of water and wood—our two great luxuries and necessaries out here just at present.

The Russians seemed miserably provided. Captain FELLOWES saw no tents in their camp except one or two, evidently taken from the Turkish redoubts. It must be anything but "snug lying" with them late of nights in this weather. We are expecting great supplies of coal from Heraclea. It will soon be indispensable, for the trees and shrubs in the valleys are nearly all cut down. At present we have coal enough to heat our shot, and make them "red hot." *Voila tout!* The Russian cavalry had *three* rations of spirits served out to each man ere they made the attempt at a charge which met with such signal chastisement at the hands of the Heavy Brigade. They were also blessed by a priest. Our swords, however, were not blunted, nor our speed stayed in the charge, by the holy man. To-night there is the usual thud! thud! thud! from the Russian batteries at 9 o'clock. They are evidently getting frightened at our "drawing in" upon them; but cannon shot cannot break the deadly coil of our folds of riflemen.

Lord DUNKELLIN has been sent to Moscow on his way to St. Petersburg. We hear now that large reinforcements are expected by the Russians every day—multitudes of Cossacks and a whole army corps from Southern Russia. Our losses to-day are very trifling.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.

A Sardinian officer, named ANDRIANI, of a Milanese family, who, with a brother officer in the Piedmontese service, named GARBONI, charged along with our Light Cavalry Brigade, is also a prisoner; his thigh is broken. His companion had his horse killed, and his epaulette was torn to pieces by a round shot; but he managed to escape on an English trooper that was galloping past him riderless as he ran through a rush of Cossacks. The Russian was the bearer of letters from each of these officers to their friends. They stated they were provided with medical attendance, and were exceedingly well treated, but that they were in great want of clothing, and also needed money. To-morrow steps will be taken to provide them with whatever they require. Lieutenant CLOWES, in his letter, expressed his belief that the prisoners were going to be sent on to Simpheropol immediately. The fifteen men who are unwounded are all of them dismounted by the enemy's [illegible]. It is added that the officer who received Captain FELLOWES, expressed his opinion that our attack was a "*charge des fous.*" Very complimentary, certainly! There is too much reason to believe that the gay jackets and rich trappings of our light horsemen—privates and officers—excited the cupidity of the Cossacks, who did not scruple to kill the wounded as they lay on the ground for the sake of their uniforms. They knew that they would not be allowed to take the clothes of the men who were alive, and so, *more Tartarico*, they made short work of it. "Do you see that," exclaimed a Russian officer to one of ours, pointing, as he did so, to the gold coat of a [illegible]? "Yes." "Well, I can tell you, one of our Cossacks would ride 100 miles to get hold of such a pretty looking thing." How much easier would be the task of lancing the men who lay on the ground close at hand to them!

To-day the fire on our lines was very slack, but it is observed that the Russians are working hard at fresh lines nearer the town, and it is probable they have withdrawn a portion of their men from the guns to assist at the works, which are designed to check us whenever the assault takes place. At present we are all waiting for the French. I am not sure but that the French think they are waiting for us to "*écraser*" some of the obnoxious batteries which play upon their works from ugly enfilading positions. They certainly are exposed, in their advance towards their portion of the town, to very heavy fire. It is opposite to them that the assault must be made, and the first lodgment effected. The Quarantine Fort is opposed to them on their extreme left. Then comes a long, high, loopholed wall or curtain extending in front of the town from the back of the Quarantine Fort to the Flagstaff Battery. The Russians have thrown up a very deep and broad ditch in front of this wall, and the French artillery have as yet made no impression on the stonework at the back. The Flagstaff Battery, however, and all the houses near it are in ruins, but the earthworks in front of it, armed with at least 20 heavy guns, are untouched, and keep up a harassing fire on the French working parties, particularly at certain periods of the day, and at the interval between 9 and 11 o'clock at night, when they think the men are being relieved in the trenches. Inside the Road Battery *we can see the Russians throwing* up a new work, armed with six heavy ships' guns. They have also erected new batteries behind the Redan and behind the Round Tower. The latter is now a mass of crumbled stone, but two guns keep obstinately blazing away at our 21-gun battery from the angle of the earthwork around it; and the Redan has not yet been silenced, though the embrasures and angles of the work are much damaged. The heavy frigate which has been "dodging" our batteries so cleverly, gave us a taste of her quality in the right attack again to-day. She escaped from the position in which she had laid before, where we had two 24-pounders for her, and came out again to-day in a great passion, firing regular broadsides at our battery, and sweeping the hill up to it completely. Occasionally she varied this amusement with a round or two from 13-inch mortars. These shells have done our works and guns much damage; but the sailors, who are principally treated to these agreeable missiles, have got quite accustomed to them. "Bill," cries one fellow to another, "look out, here comes 'Whistling Dick!'" The 13-inch shell has thus been baptized by them in consequence of the loudness and shrillness of the noise it makes in the air. They all look up, and their keen, quick eyes discern the globe of iron as it describes its curve aloft. Long ere "Whistling Dick" has reached the ground the blue jackets are snug in their various hiding places, but all the power of men cannot keep them from peeping out now and then to see if the fuse is still burning. One of them the other day approached a shell which he thought had gone out; it burst just as he got close to it, and the concussion dashed him to the ground. He got up, and in his rage, shaking his fist at the spot where the shell had been, he exclaimed, "You —— deceitful beggar, there's a trick to play me!" Our losses continue to be remarkably slight.

Five o'clock, P. M.—I have just heard that Major POWELL, of the 49th, a most active and intelligent officer, has been killed in the trenches. Captain MAXWELL, 50th Regiment, M.P., had a miraculous escape lately. He was in a trench behind an embrasure, and happened to stoop for a moment. As he did so a 32lb. shot came in through the embrasure, knocked off his cap, and carried away a piece of skin from the top of his head about the size of a crownpiece. Captain MONCRAY, R.A., Lieutenant J. HOWE, R.A., and Mr. BULLOCK, R.N., have been severely wounded in the right attack since the siege began.

The arrival of the *Times*, with a copy of Lord RAGLAN's dispatches relating to the Battle of the Alma, has produced more emotion and excitement here than can be imagined by those who do not understand that a soldier's very existence is the praise of his commander. It is admitted on all hands that the simple and nervous language of his Lordship has done full justice to the bravery of our men and to the undaunted resolution with which they overcame those difficulties of position he so well describes; but it is not to be expected that even the dispatches of the Commander-in-Chief can escape the jealous eye of men who are morbidly sensitive lest they should suffer the loss of the smallest particle of the honors they have so hardly won.

Not even the General who directs the operations can describe a battle. It is proverbially impossible to do so. Who can hope to satisfy every officer engaged, when each colonel in the smoke and tumult and excitement of the conflict sees only what is done by his own men, and scarcely knows *even where the next regiment is? He beholds but* the enemy before him, and that small portion of his regiment which may be close to him at the time. The same observation is true of captains of companies. You hear them saying, "I only know what went on with my company; I could not see So-and-so, for he was in command of the company on my flank." It is natural for men under such circumstances, to make mistakes. They may know well enough what they themselves have done, but it is scarcely probable that they have an accurate conception of the doings of others. Hence, it is, I believe, that there is almost an insuperable difficulty in collecting the details of a battle from the narratives of those engaged in it. If each colonel of a regiment engaged at the Alma were to write his own version of the battle, it would be scarcely possible to make one account consistent with another.

It will readily be believed that officers serving on the staff attach great importance to the mention of their names in the Commander-in-Chief's dispatches. In fact, a regimental officer attached to the staff loses his chances of regimental promotion while so employed, and has only to look to the dispatches of his chief for his advancement. Besides, "what will people at home think," when they see certain names omitted from the list of officers mentioned in the public dispatches, but that there is some reason for the omission, when after all there is no cause whatever for it but the obliviousness of the head of the Department, or of the general officer in the hurry of writing his dispatch? In the case of the dispatches written after the Alma, some of those omissions have been made, as I think, unintentionally. For instance, one officer is named in the dispatch who was not present at the action at all. Captain HACKETT, of the Quartermaster-General's department, is not mentioned, but he accompanied the troops till they got under fire, when he was sent with special orders to the 4th Division in the rear. Major BLANE, Commandant of the Head Quarters' Camp, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is not mentioned, though he was present with the staff throughout the day, came on shore, suffering as he was, to accompany them. Nor is Captain DE MOREL named in the dispatches, although he was in close attendance on Brigadier-General ESTCOURT, to whom he is Aide-de-Camp, and was of course as much exposed to fire as any one of the general staff on that memorable day. I have merely written this that the public may not be under any false impression with respect to the accidental omission of names, and to prevent any false conclusions being drawn by those who may be aware that these officers are not here from the fact of the General's silence.

On looking at my own account of the battle of the Alma, which was written literally on the field, part of it while exposed to a broiling sun, the morning after the action, on the grass, in the open air (for tents were rare coverings then, and all that were on the heights were crowded)—part while exposed to an incessant fire of small-talk in a tent full of excited and garrulous officers, I find I have made mistakes which I confess without a blush, and which, I trust, are excusable under the circumstances in which I was placed, especially when it is considered that the undertaking, under the most favorable conditions, is not an easy one.

The French this morning nearly completed their new work, which is opposite the Flagstaff battery, whence it runs towards the centre of the town at the distance of 400 metres. This will be pretty sharp work when the guns are mounted. The French cavalry have moved up to the front of the English head-quarters camp.

Poor Sir COLIN CAMPBELL is very indignant at having some 600 Turks placed under his command. He will not have them at any price. In the most vigorous terms he repudiates the charge, and declares he has no confidence in them. It must be observed in justice to Sir COLIN, that before the catastrophe of Balaklava he had strongly represented the insecurity of his position, and had demanded reinforcements. His contempt for the Turks was too well founded, and now he is annoyed at having the men who ran away placed under his control. The Highland Brigade is now moved down to strengthen him, and the Marines have been reinforced on the heights. They have pushed up their encampments to the very summit of the highest hill, overlooking the town and its approaches, but they are dominated by a still higher peak farther off, on which the Russians are, it is said, placing guns, with which they hope not only to annoy the Marines, but the shipping in the roadstead outside Balaklava. The cold is very severe to-night. Diarrhœa is prevalent among the men. It is calculated that about 100 men *every day* are invalided and sent to hospital! Of course, there are convalescents arriving every day to take their place, but not to this number, and thus there is a constant drain going out of us of our best soldiers. The army is in need of strong reinforcements, for it cannot be disguised that we are scarcely able to execute the task before us.

MONDAY, Oct. 30.

Sir DE LACY EVANS met with an accident yesterday, which will compel him to resign the command he has so ably held to Brigadier General PENNEFATHER for a few days. His horse fell with him as he was going at a sharp trot; and, as the General had been suffering from diarrhœa for some days before, the shock so weakened him that he has been obliged to go down to Balaklava and get on board the *Simoom*. The whole army hope that his illness will be of short duration, and that he will soon be with them once more. In general orders issued lately, Lord RAGLAN praises highly the conduct of Sir DE LACY EVANS on the 26th, when a powerful sortie was directed against his division, and states "that the arrangements of the General were such as could not fail to insure success."

On the same day, Lord RAGLAN issued a general order congratulating Lord LUCAN and Brigadier-General SCARLETT on the splendid charge of the *heavy cavalry brigade against an enemy far* outnumbering their small force. His Lordship also, while condoling with the Earl of CARDIGAN on the loss sustained by his light cavalry brigade, takes occasion to express his admiration of the unflinching courage and perseverance with which they struggled against the masses of the enemy.

The Turks—or, as they are now universally called, the "Bono Johnnies," *except* by the sailors, who call them "*No* bono Johnnies"—have been employed for the last few nights in working in the trenches, and have done good service. The first night they set to work in Captain CHAPMAN's attack they worked on manfully till 10 o'clock at night, when a Russian shell came over them. They at once shouted out "We shall be killed!" and ran out as fast as they could, carrying off a portion of our working and covering parties with them. However, they were at last re-formed and brought back, and then they worked on till 11 o'clock, when they declared that it was "the will of Heaven they should labor no more that night," and, as they had really exerted themselves, it was considered advisable to let them go. They remained quietly in the trenches, and ever since they have been laboring regularly, repairing damages and casting up earthworks, which they do exceedingly well. The poor creatures are decimated by dysentery, fevers—the typhus particularly, and by diarrhœa, and die in swarms. They have no medical officers, and our surgeons are not sufficient in number for the wants of our army. Nothing can exceed their kindness to their own sick. It is common to see strings of them on the road to Balaklava carrying sick and dying men on their backs down to the miserable shed which serves them as a hospital, or rather as a "dead-house."

The French were to have opened their new batteries to-day but the nature of the ground has delayed them, coupled with the determined fire of the Russians all over the approaches to their ranks.

A deserter from the Russian cavalry at Balaklava valley came in to-day. He says he was two days hiding among the brushwood of the hills ere he could make his escape. The Russians are without tents or cover; their fare is scanty and miserable, and their sufferings are very great. We learn that it is Prince GORTSCHAKOFF who commands in the valley, and that it was he who met Captain FELLOWES. We sent in yesterday to the Russian lines letters for Mr. CHADWICK and Mr. CLOWES, and warm clothing and money. The siege went on to-day as it has gone on for the last two or three days. The Russians in our rear are fortifying their position. Thus it appears that we are rapidly becoming "invested" by the Russians. *In fact, they are besieging us just as much as we are besieging them.* They have the north and the northeast side of Sebastopol open to them, as we the sea from Balaklava and Cherson open to us. They have put heavy guns on the redoubts and on the hills over their cavalry lines; we in turn are making a number of *trous-de-loup* and pit-falls all along the approaches to Balaklava, so as to prevent any rapid dash of their cavalry. *Trous-de-loup* are merely deep holes, in which men can lie and scramble in and out, but which are too broad and deep for a mounted man to cross. Captain POWELL, of the *Vesuvius*, and his blue-jackets and marines, are busy throwing up a redoubt on the right-hand side of the road. They are all under canvas. The Turks, the French, and the sailors and marines of our fleet are indefatigable in casting up every kind of obstructive earthwork in front of the town.

As to our progress before Sebastopol itself, it is *evident that our shell practice is not as good as it* is at Woolwich; and a rocket is certainly one of the most eccentric missiles ever invented. Even if we landed every shell and rocket in the exact spot aimed at, I doubt if we would have much on which to congratulate ourselves, because the town seems asbestos-like, and utterly incombustible. With our glasses we can see that the doors and window-frames of most of the houses have been removed; and it is not improbable that the wooden floors, and other parts of the buildings which could have been set on fire, have been taken away also. The silence of the Russians to-day is accounted for by the fact that they are throwing up new works in the town. There is a rumor to-day that OSTEN-SACKEN has arrived, and that the army of GORTSCHAKOFF received considerable reinforcements. They sung *Te Deum* on the night of the 25th for "their victory," and the troops were so excited that they demanded to be led against us the following morning. The 2d Division soon satisfied them in full. Forty non-commissioned officers and privates were busy on the 27th and 28th burying the Russian dead. They buried more than 150 bodies—more than that number lay within the Russian lines. We made nearly 100 prisoners.

The Commissariat officers have issued several rewards of £5 to private soldiers for "distinguished bravery in the field." One was paid yesterday to PATRICK McGRATH, of the 33d Regiment, who, when captured by two Russians, as mentioned in a former letter of mine, seized a firelock from one, shot him, and with the butt dashed out the brains of the other, and thus made his escape.

The officers taken the other night by the Russians belonged to the Commissariat Department. They have been sent on to Simpheropol. They were in the clerk's department, but I do not know their names.

From Another Correspondent.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 2.

The Turkish contingent is now broken up and distributed throughout the whole camp, both English and French, and they have since been placed to do what they are most fitted for—viz., digging in the trenches, which gives relief to our own men, who are greatly overworked. What with outlying pickets and working parties, they have seldom a night in their tents; indeed, they never have a clear night undisturbed, because it is the custom of the British Army to get under arms before daylight, and so remain for an hour, when, if all appears quiet, they are dismissed. Besides all this, there are constant alarms at night, from musketry being heard in some direction or other, when the word is given to turn out and stand to their arms, and this occurs frequently two or three times in one night. John Turk is by no means an industrious laborer in the trenches; he digs a few minutes, gives a grunt, and then sits down. A very vehement and zealous commanding officer of a distinguished Fusileer corps was the other night in the trenches when the Turks were digging; and, seeing one rather more idle than the rest, gesticulated violently at him, and induced him to work a little. Johnny, however, soon gave in, and on the pantomimic action being repeated very politely handed his spade to the Colonel. Between the three allied armies the mystic word "Bono" appears to be the great medium of salutation. An English soldier and a French soldier meet; perhaps the former commences with "Bono Francis," and the answer is "Bono Anglis." With a Turk it is "Bono Johnny." Each seems to think it to be the language of the other. An hour or two ago I was standing in a redoubt with a lot of officers, looking at Sebastopol, when a Turkish Colonel rode up, followed by an orderly. None of us could speak Turkish, the only language he knew, so he said "Bono," and we repeated it. To tell you that the English and French soldiers fraternize is an old story. The French come in hundreds to the English camp, and change the bread for our biscuit, of which the English soldiers are becoming somewhat tired. I happened to be with the Second Division on the 26th, when the order was given for them to turn out and stand to their arms. On one side it was a sudden and unexpected attack, until a few minutes beforehand. A lot of officers were standing on an eminence looking down upon the skirmishers on both sides, having no idea that a powerful sortie was about to be made, when they saw some guns on an opposite ridge, to the right, about 1,800 yards distant. No one had the least suspicion as to what they were when some one, looking through a glass, said, "Green guns, by Jove!" and all bolted. (The Russian gun-carriages are painted pea green.) In two minutes more the round shot began to sing overhead, and the sharp sound of musketry from the pickets showed that some sharp fighting was going on. The pickets were under the command of Major CHAMPION, of the 95th. They behaved admirably, and although compelled to retire, did so in excellent order, and kept the Russians in check until our artillery got to work. I saw three immense Russian columns cross the ridge I have just spoken of. As soon as our gunners got the range they sent a storm of rockets, shot and shell into them, and the columns literally melted away. Our infantry then advanced, firing; and the Russians retreated, and were followed by some of our skirmishers nearly down to the walls of Sebastopol. The second division, under Sir DE LACY EVANS, was the only one engaged. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, with the Guards, was in reserve. Other divisions were coming up, and, had the action lasted longer, would have come in for it. Two officers were taken prisoners. From what they said it appears that in the morning MENSCHIKOFF assembled the troops in Sebastopol, told them of the great victory obtained over the English the day before at Balaklava, that the English cavalry was destroyed, and that the infantry only required *finishing*; whereupon they demanded to be led against the English; on this a *Te Deum* was performed, and an extra allowance of rakee served out, and off they started, and were back again in no time, *for the fighting did not last above an hour and a half*. As I was on the ground from first to last, and had nothing to do except look about me, you may depend upon my account being correct. It is very much the fashion to say that the Russians may have lost so many, and, I am afraid, in general, rather to overrate their losses, so I will give the losses of both sides as far as can be correctly ascertained.

Our loss was 12 killed, and [illegible], including five officers, wounded, all of the Second Division. We took 100 prisoners; 112 bodies were buried by us, and we know of many more lying beyond our position, so far away that the burying parties would be under the fire of the guns of Sebastopol. The usual proportion of men wounded to the killed is about 5 to 1, which will make their loss upwards of 600, of course, they carried a great quantity of both balls with them to the fortress. It is remarkable that the wounded Russians brought in had nearly all received their wounds from the Minié rifles. Our conical balls cause frightful wounds; whenever they touch a limb, they smash the bone. I was on the field during and after the action. Officers and men (of the Russians, I mean,) were dressed alike, in loose gray greatcoats and high cloth caps. They are very difficult to see in the thick brushwood which grows all about; indeed, singly, they are as invisible as a rabbit in dried fern. I examined many of the dead, some were lying in pools of blood, their faces looking like wax. Every man had a large piece of bread with him—black, sour, and half-baked; one had a Russian Prayer-book, which I have appropriated as a memento. Their firelocks are of a very inferior sort; they are dated 1834, and have been converted from flint to percussion.

The prisoners were sent off next day to Balaklava, and placed on board ship, and the dead were buried. That night there were two or three alarms and the troops turned out; but the night following was still worse; guns and volleys of musketry were heard in the direction of Balaklava, and the excitement lasted for some time. Next morning a number of Russian cavalry horses were found along the camp, and 60 were taken—40 by the French and 20 by us. They were all saddled, and covered with sweat. It appeared that the French fired shells and rockets at some cavalry belonging to the outlying Russian army in our rear and a lot of the horses being frightened, broke from their fastenings, and rushed through our camp, the shortest way to Sebastopol. Our pickets, thinking they were attacked blazed at them, and the horses went on even down to the walls of the town, where they were fired at by the Russians, who, in their turn, thought they were attacked. The horses again turned back, and next morning were taken, except a few, which went into the Inkermann valley and were doubtless soon picked up by the Cossacks; I watched three of them trying to catch one horse; it was feeding just within reach of the rifles of the picket; the Cossacks would make a rush at, and once caught the bridle, but when the bullets came whistling about them, they were obliged to let it go and ride off. This was repeated for an hour, when they gave it up, but no doubt they got it without difficulty after nightfall. Down in this valley is a fine flock of tame geese, swimming on a pond near a house; the owners have long since deserted both the geese and the house. Many a longing eye is cast upon these geese, but the risk is great; any one venturing down so steep a hill to get the geese would run every risk of being caught by the Cossacks, who are always prowling about the valley, where we never venture.

I conclude you know the position of the armies investing Sebastopol. They occupy an elevated plateau, sloping down in their front towards Sebastopol, and on their right and their rear descending almost precipitously into an extensive plain, reaching from the Inkermann light to Balaklava. On the opposite side of this plain is a range of mountains, at the base of which is a considerable Russian army, who threaten our position at Balaklava. However, it has been so strongly fortified that I do not think they have the remotest chance of success; but I hear that after the melancholy affair of the 25th, it was in contemplation to abandon the place, but Sir EDMUND LYONS would not hear of it, and declared that he would hold the place with the blue jackets rather than it should be given up. In his line he is the life and soul of the expedition. It would be well if his superior had half his energy. The *Agamemnon* is now off Balaklava, and the *Sanspareil* is moored in the harbor, and smaller steamers are constantly moored between it and the fleet. All the transports which formerly crowded the little harbor have been cleared out, and are now anchored outside.

I must relate now a little incident which occurred on the 26th, and which I forgot to mention in its proper place. When the Russians made their sortie a number of their skirmishers advanced towards our right battery, in which are two of the Lancaster guns, and a number of them got into a small cave not far off, where our men were in the habit of cooking their provisions, it not being safe to do so in the battery. Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE was in the battery, in command of the covering party, and seeing some of the enemy near (but not knowing they were in the cave,) sent Mr. MARKHAM with a party of the Rifle Brigade to dislodge them. As they passed by the cave out bolted a lot of Russians, with their mouths full of beef and biscuit, which they had found inside. Mr. MARKHAM shot two with his revolver and wounded another, and the greater part of them were either killed or taken prisoners.

Last night there was an immense deal of firing at the batteries. I have not yet ascertained the cause or result, but shall shortly do so. For several days previously the firing had been very slack, with only occasional guns going off at night. The French have a mortar, which regularly during the night sends a shell, like a shooting star, into the town and causes great annoyance to the Russians, who two nights ago got a number of guns to bear upon it, and fired regular salvoes; but the mortar continues its discharges, as before, every ten minutes.

The camp is so extensive that many things occur in one part which are never heard of in the other.

The officers of the army here by no means lead that life of luxury which some of the fast gentlemen at home say that young men of the present time cannot do without; except a few fortunate ones, who possess a bedstead or India rubber bed, all sleep in their clothes on the ground, with a blanket or two to cover them. They are very much obliged to Lord RAGLAN for his promise that he would bring them their bat-horses and baggage as soon as possible; but up to this time the promise has not been fulfilled, and nearly all are without any comfort or conveniences. They have certainly tents, but the nights are bitterly cold, especially when the wind is north, as it now is. It is impossible to say when Sebastopol will be taken. I hear that we are waiting for the French, who are mining at the Quarantine ground, near the sea. When they are ready we are to make a false attack, while they spring their mines and rush in. Such is the *on dit*. For the present I finish.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Case of Frances L. Childs vs. Solomon Childs—Conclusion of the Trial—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Judge Roosevelt.

ELEVENTH DAY—TUESDAY, Dec. 12.

The Court-room was crowded as usual at the opening of the Court, and within a short time after the commencement of Mr. Graham's argument, all the available space was occupied by the audience.

Mrs. Childs, on this occasion, was accompanied by her mother, a younger sister and a lady friend. Mr. Childs did not appear.

After the opening of the Court John Graham Esq., delivered the

ARGUMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Graham said that he felt grateful that they had at length reached the present stage of this lengthy trial. He would take occasion to thank the Court for its uniform courteousness and forbearance. He would also thank the Jury for their marked attention and kind indulgence shown through the protracted proceedings. He felt the necessity, in what he had to submit to the Jury, of [illegible] and his own. [illegible] although he was [illegible] a strong constitution, the complicated labors of the present inquiry, he said, had pressed upon him with most severe and exhausting weight.

This case, continued the counsel, presents a sickening picture. A lady, young, intelligent, accomplished, with life bright before her and [illegible] beautiful, in one of those unfortunate moments, that in the chain of mysterious human events so often decide our destinies, had the misfortune to encounter Solomon Childs, the defendant in this suit. An acquaintance is begun, and they are married. The [illegible] is scarcely ended. He enjoys her, and abandons her. In time she becomes a mother; the father is found spending his time and substance among harlots. It had been suggested it only wanted the refusal of the Jury to render a verdict against the plaintiff, for her to again unite her destiny with his. Would you have that mother—this pure and high-minded woman—again take to her arms a wretch who had abandoned her, and who was defiled by the touch of the most degraded and debased of the sex? It has been urged that necessity kept him away—that his business required his presence in Cincinnati—but it has not been shown that she was ever requested to join him there. On the contrary, she has been thrown upon the charity of her family and friends in New-York, and they now ask you to cut her aloof from this man. Nothing has been left undone on the other side, as in duty bound of course, to prejudice you against my client. You have been told that the fault was hers—that a brother has been the means of the separation. You have been told the consequences of your verdict. The consequences is not the question. Justice is the question. You have been told he will be left to lead a life of celibacy. He can go to his former haunts—to Belle Forrest's, to Emily Moore's and elsewhere—where consolation will be afforded him in his solitude. But you will be doing the community a benefit to consign him anywhere—only prevent any virtuous woman from becoming meshed in his toils. He stands but one remove from a seducer. Let him go forth from this court labelled by you what he is, that he may be justly despised and avoided. Like the base Judean, he has thrown a pearl away richer than all his tribe.

In this connection, before proceeding to the merits of the case, the Counsel wished, he said, to lay before the Jury a few rules of evidence, the more intelligently to guide them in their combined consideration and sifting of the mass of evidence to be submitted to their review and decision.

First, If the fact sworn to is not unreasonable and is sworn to by one creditable witness, or even one infamous witness and corroborated, it is entitled to credence by the Jury.

Second—You have the physical but not the moral right to disbelieve a witness, unless that witness is so borne down by overwhelming contra proof that you have no election but to pronounce him perjured.

Third—If there are facts sworn to which the defendant could contradict, and has had the opportunity of doing so, and does not, the Jury are to presume against the defendant.

Fourth—If a witness can just as well swear in a way so as not to be contradicted, and notwithstanding testifies in such a way as that she can be contradicted, and yet is not, it weighs in favor of her veracity.

These rules, drawn upon the elementary principles of evidence, the counsel said, required no enforcement at his hands.

After citing certain facts admitted on both sides as to the marriage of the parties in March, 1850, their going to Cincinnati in June of that year, their return shortly after to New-York, and since that return that the plaintiff had been a resident of the State of New-York, the fact of male issue being born to the parties—the time of the commencement of the present suit, together with the registry of certain depositions and their dates, the counsel further remarked that there were in the case two principal questions of fact:

1. Was the marriage solemnized in this State?
2. Was the defendant, at the time of the adulteries charged, a resident of this State?

Remarking briefly upon these interrogations, and showing, as the counsel alleged, a conclusive affirmative answer to both, the counsel went on to show that Mrs. Childs had not cohabited with the defendant since the time of her knowledge and subsequent charge of the adulteries.

The question of the abandonment of the plaintiff by the defendant was here dwelt upon. The counsel alluded first to the scene which occurred at the office of Mr. Simpson, the plaintiff's father, as throwing light upon the point as to how and by whom the abandonment was made. He would not give all the particulars of that scene, and the flagrant charge of the plaintiff not being a virgin, there made against the plaintiff. He would only ask in the light of that and other facts, whether it was probable if they should let down the bars that keep those parties asunder, the plaintiff in this case should rush eagerly to his embrace, as alleged by the opposite counsel? Would you think she would trust herself with such a monster? Would you have your daughter live with a man in whose hands you could not feel her life was safe? But they became reconciled, says the Court, on the other side. But what was the condition of this reconciliation? Was it not that she was to stay at her father's house and under his protection? Again, continued the Counsel, we are told they went shortly afterwards to Cincinnati. So they did, but it was only by the permission of the plaintiff's father. It is further alleged, that shortly after reaching that city they return to New-York; and that upon his receiving a telegraphic dispatch to hasten to Cincinnati, she refuses to accompany him, and hence, gravely states the learned Counsel on the other side, was the abandonment—an abandonment of the husband by the wife. He would ask the Jury, he said, to look more closely to this and see how stands the theory of the abandonment raised by the defence. The letters that passed between Solomon Childs and his wife show an abandonment on the part of the husband decisive and indisputable. The letters show that instead of desiring his wife to come to Cincinnati she remained in New-York at his express command. He writes of having business in the country, which would detain him several weeks, and takes no pains to state the nature of that business or where it is. It is said he went to a Water Cure, but is it not to be supposed a loving husband would first of everything in his communications to his wife speak of his health, and especially if in such condition of health as to require a protracted absence of weeks from his business? This, said the counsel, looks like the course of many married men in getting up fictitious accounts, as attendance at lodges, &c., to account to their wives for their absence. When it was urged that Solomon Childs did not come to New-York for fear of being arrested, it implied a further fact—there was no law by which an honest debtor could be held in custody in this State, and if he feared an arrest it was but a confession that he was a fraudulent debtor—and if so, if it were true that the firm of Childs Bro.'s had [illegible] goods obtained from the [illegible] community of New-York, and pronounced themselves insolvent, and by paying 40 cents on a dollar retaining full possession of the property thus obtained,—was it not useless for Solomon Childs to say that he was not able to support a wife in New-York? This was all pretence. And it was in evidence that Mr. Childs was here, was traveling, went to Europe on a tour of pleasure, and as frequently as he was in New-York he never once approached his wife or child. All of the circumstances put together was, the counsel thought, conclusive proof of the abandonment on the part of the defendant.

The counsel next proceeded to examine the question as to the actual inhabitancy of the plaintiff at the time the adulteries were committed, and when this suit was commenced, and contended that she had at no time resided out of the City.

The counsel now called the attention of the Jury to the evidence adduced in the case as to the charge of adultery. He said he was well aware that testimony emanating from such a source as the name Belle Forrest suggests, was deserving of being received with special caution. It was natural to do so, and it was proper they should.

But there were some facts connected with this witness as bearing upon the degree of credibility to be awarded to her testimony, which he wished to bring to their special consideration. Most important in the outset was the fact that at the time the brother Childs were so frequent in their visits at her house in Western-row, and the time her deposition was made and presented in this trial, this Belle Forrest was to all human intent and purpose not the same woman. At the first mentioned period she was, it is confessed, the queen of prostitution—she was at the head of an establishment where the vilest and most abandoned met for purposes of prostitution—she was the head and front of the offence. Two years subsequent, when she signed the deposition in evidence in this suit, conscience had returned [illegible] she was on her way to her father's house—a deeply penitent woman—a woman resolved to lead thereafter a life as good and pure as her former life had been wicked and vile. You all know and have heard of instances of striking and unexpected reform. There is a principle in every man and woman which will bring them sooner or later to a sense of justice. In the construction of humanity, [illegible]. There is a higher power that overlooks and forgives. Is human justice more perfect than divine?

The deposition of Belle Forrest [illegible] the Court, bears upon its face the evidence of being a plain, truthful narrative. As to her knowing a man called Sam, the Jury know perfectly well that those in the habit of visiting houses of ill-fame are in the habit of assuming names [illegible]. This rendered the evidence [illegible] when he says that he never visited the house of Belle Forrest with Solomon Childs. The statement made of her having left Cincinnati seven months prior to the return of Solomon Childs from Europe, and the consequent falsity of her assertion that he visited her house there immediately upon arriving back—is told only he and that the house in Western-row still remained in the possession of Belle Forrest until August following her removal to New-York, and that at the time she was frequently going back and forth from Cincinnati to New-York.

To the testimony of Belle Forrest was that of Sarah Cross, who stated that Josephine Bates introduced to her Solomon Childs as Solomon Childs. The efforts had been to confound Solomon Childs with William Childs, and to show that William Childs was the individual who had visited the places. There could not be a mistake about the identity. Belle Forrest purchased largely of the Childs, and it was their interest to patronize her in return as they got all their money paid her back and more too. She saw the brothers often at the store and she could not fail to recognize them and to know them, and she knew them when they came to her house.

Solomon Childs went to Europe, and prior to going told Belle Forrest of his intentions. These questions also testified to. The testimony went to show that at the time he went to Europe he was there, and in his visit to Belle Forrest's, No. 51 Crosby-street, she remarked that he was more fleshy. Another, who was with him on the America when he went to Europe, says also that he is much more fleshy now than then. The fact too, that Belle Forrest might have sworn that Solomon Childs had [illegible] her house No. 51 Crosby-street on his visit, and she did not, was evidence of her veracity. Although it was attempted to show by three witnesses that it was William who visited No. 51 Crosby-street, yet the witnesses in describing the house, located the parlors on the right hand side of the entrance instead of the left.

The counsel next proceeded to examine the testimony impeaching Delzell. He contended: But he too might have sworn to more than he did provided he had wished to perjure himself. He might have said that he had seen Solomon Childs at Belle Forrest's many times, instead of which he had sworn to one visit only. But we feel even in the absence of the array of respectable witnesses sustaining Delzell's character, there was sufficient to show that Delzell's evidence was to be relied upon. It was this: when the commission was sent to Cincinnati to get evidence why was not Delzell then impeached? The reason was because it was known that he there had it in his power to bring such array of proof sustaining his reputation and credibility as would make any effort to impeach him abortive. But the credibility of Solomon L. Simpson was unimpeached. No man could be brought to say aught against his veracity. He was too well known for the defendant to assail his character. And could it be said that he who had slept under the same roof for many weeks with Solomon Childs and his wife, prior to their going to Cincinnati could not be able to identify Solomon Childs at the distance of a few feet, when sitting in a lighted room? Mr. Winston, too, although efforts had been made to get testimony to disprove his credibility, yet from everybody of whom they had made inquiries, the defendant and his side had got but one uniform answer—that Winston was in every way a reliable man. He saw Solomon Childs in Court, and identified him as the man whom he had seen several times at Belle Forrest's house.

This point of a resemblance would have to fall to the ground, although every effort, as appeared by the proof, had been made by Solomon to alter his appearance in the manner of wearing his whiskers, so as to render the possibility of a mistake possible. Yet, with all of their efforts they were different and could not be made to resemble each other.

The Counsel next examined the counter depositions made by Emily Moore, Josephine Bates and Sarah Cross. He said that each of them was obtained in the presence of a policeman, and after a prior consultation with a policeman, as it appeared in evidence, all of whom were in the interest of the defendant in this cause. Lee had charge of Emily Moore, Ruffin of Josephine Bates, and Black of Sarah Cross, and they, threatening these poor women with a prosecution, succeeded in inducing them to retract, under oath, their previous deposition. This, the counsel thought, was sufficient to counteract any credence that might be given to their second depositions.

The counsel then proceeded to show that Lee's location of the furniture in Belle Forrest's house was contradicted by Ruffin, and rendered improbable by William Childs. Lee had said that there was but one sofa in the room, and that between the windows, and that there was not room enough on the right hand side of the room for a sofa. Ruffin swore that there was another sofa or divan on the northeast corner, while William Childs swore that the room was 16 or 17 feet square, showing conclusively there was room for a sofa on the right-hand side of the room. Lee, too, was unfortunate in another respect. He swore that at a certain time Solomon Simpson had an interview with Emily Moore, when it was proven that he was at that time in Europe.

The next point examined by the counsel was the alleged impeachment of Winston's testimony by the incident occurring at the Irving House. Winston swore that on Sunday week he saw Solomon Childs sitting in the hall of the Irving House reading at 12 o'clock; had a conversation about the fact at that time with another gentleman. Mabelie had been brought in to prove that the individual about whom they conversed was William Childs, and was seated in the bar-room. Then the waiter at the American Hotel in Jersey City testified truthfully that at 8½ o'clock he carried Solomon Childs his breakfast and found him in his bed, and that he saw him again at 1 o'clock at dinner, and that he had a friend dining with him. Then, to fill up this gap, Hamburgher was brought in to swear that he passed the forenoon with Solomon until nearly 12 o'clock, when Gros was introduced to swear that he was with Solomon Childs at 12 o'clock, dined with him, and remained with him until 3 o'clock. But Hamburgher swore positively that he got up, took his breakfast at the Irving House, and started at 7 o'clock precisely from there to go to Jersey City, when it was in evidence that breakfast was never served at the Irving House until 8 o'clock. He swore also, that he got to the American Hotel at 8 o'clock and found Mr. Childs up and dressed, and had eaten his breakfast; whereas at 8½ o'clock, the waiter took in his breakfast to him and when he was still in bed. This the counsel thought was sufficient to stamp Hamburgher as a perjurer. Gros he thought occupied a no more enviable attitude. His testimony was improbable. The facts were these: William Childs was the man who dined with Solomon, and the Jury must have noticed that the moment the waiter of the American Hotel appeared on the stand, William Childs left the Court-room for fear of being identified by the waiter as the person who dined with Solomon on that occasion.

The counsel having concluded the summing up and reviewal the testimony, said he would present the case to the Jury for their final disposition, accompanying the same with only limited and very brief remarks. Life, said he, is like a shadow, unsubstantial and fleeting. So fickle is human destiny, the affluence of to-day may be poverty to-morrow—the light that hangs brightly illumined over many suddenly sink in deepest gloom—our feelings of gayety may be dispelled by dark visions in the future. These adverse influences—these uncertain forebodings surround, he said, his fair but unhappy client. He was willing, however, to commit her and her destinies to their hands. When they had sought the retirement of the Jury-room, should the case be environed with difficulties—should doubts and misgivings rise in their minds, he would point them to Him who directs the tempest-tossed mariner in his journeys over the trackless deep. In closing, he would entreat them to raise his client from her fallen fortunes—to take from her neck a load bearing upon it with oppressive weight. He hoped they would administer consolation to that aching heart—pour a balm into that wounded spirit, telling her hereafter to be of good cheer and go on her way rejoicing.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's argument, manifestations of applause were heard in the Court-room. Judge Roosevelt then proceeded to deliver his

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The present law of this State, gentlemen, although frequent efforts have been made to enlarge it, and to assimilate it to the policy of many of the other members of the confederacy, recognizes but one cause for an absolute divorce; and that cause, as you are no doubt aware, is a breach, by *either* party, of the fundamental article of the marriage compact. It may expire—I mean the compact—by its own limitation; which is death, whether natural or civil. It may be declared null and void by reason of fraud, or force, or other illegality in its origin. But once duly formed, adultery, and that alone, can sever the bond. And even adultery, as you will have seen from the course of the present trial, if committed out of the State, is insufficient, unless the injured party, both at the time of the wrong done by the husband, and at the time of the complaint made by the wife, was an *actual inhabitant* of the State.

In the case before us, gentlemen, the marriage was confessedly solemnized in New-York, but the scene of the breach is laid in Cincinnati. For, although it is said that the defendant—if it really was Solomon and not William Childs—was, on a certain evening, seen at a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street, in this City—it is not pretended that his intimacy, if any, on that occasion, went beyond the taking of a glass of wine, and that in the presence of two other gentlemen.

The locality of the parties therefore has a double bearing—that of the plaintiff, as incident to jurisdiction—that of the defendant, as incident to the main, and, I may say, the only important issue to be tried.

Was the defendant, then—for that is the first requisite to make out the charge—actually in Cincinnati at the time of the alleged offences? If he was not, it is obvious he cannot be guilty; but if he was in Cincinnati, it is equally obvious he may be guilty, although his brother, and the officers who have testified for him, never saw him in any house of ill-fame, or even in any female society. In the weighing of mere probabilities, such negative testimony, as you will readily perceive, is entitled to some, and perhaps to much consideration; but in opposition to the direct and positive testimony, if there be such, of uncorrupted credible witnesses, its weight, as has been often decided, is but light.

The marriage, then, you will recollect, took place on the 20th of March 1850. About three months after that date, which is the starting point in the chronology of the case, the parties together made a journey, of some ten or twelve weeks, to Cincinnati, where the parents and brothers of the groom resided, and then returned to New-York. They had scarcely been ten days in New-York, after their return, when a dispatch dated the 27th of September was received, announcing the failure of the house in Cincinnati of which the defendant was a partner. Upon which, alone, without his wife, he immediately left again for the West and arrived in Cincinnati about the 3d or 4th of October. From that day in 1850, with the exception of occasional visits to the neighborhood, the defendant, Solomon Childs, remained alone in Cincinnati until the latter part of October 1851, a period of about one year and three weeks, when in a fit of morbid jealousy, without seeing or having seen his wife for more than a year, and without having seen his first-born and only child at all, he left Cincinnati for Europe and the Holy Land. On that day, the 22d of October 1851, and not before, the alibi commences. Indeed, his own witness, Heckenburgh, expressly says: "I know the defendant was in Cincinnati during the three weeks previous to the 22d Oct. 1851." The commission of the offence, therefore, as charged upon the defendant before that date, whether under the circumstances probable or not, is perfectly possible at almost any time, and all times, during an interval of nearly thirteen months of absence from his wife and presence in Cincinnati. And consequently, so far as respects this branch of the case, the question, and the only question, is, did he so—not could he have done—the wrong of which his wife, and if so, so justly complains?

It is to be regretted, gentlemen, that the testimony on this point of so many of the witnesses, and on both sides, should have been taken in writing, a circumstance which aggravates greatly the uncertainty, already sufficiently distressing, of several parts of the case. Those witnesses—and they are important ones—not having been personally examined in open Court, we have lost the benefit of their tone, temper, appearance and manner, and of those numerous other indescribable somethings, only visible on the stand, which distinguish the candid narrator of truth from the corrupt fabricator of falsehood. Looking at them—if looking it can be called—only through the medium of ink and paper, we see them, as it were, "through a glass darkly"—a glass, not of the brilliant crystal in modern use, but of the comparatively opaque material of ancient times.

Forrest, Delzell and Cross on one side—and Moore and Bates on the other—occupy this position. I shall refer to their statements, should I deem it necessary, hereafter. As to their characters for truth, that of Delzell alone has been directly impeached. No attempt—except what results from the peculiarities of their evidence and the nature of their callings—has been made to undermine the other four. And even Delzell, it seems, has friends who, in spite of his faults, would readily believe him on oath.

There is one witness, however, and a most important one—I allude to young Simpson—whose character, although some of his statements have been contradicted, has not been impeached, and whose person we have seen, face to face. He is a brother, it is true, of the injured wife. But that circumstance, although perhaps creating a desire to prove the charge, if true, would naturally furnish an inducement to contradict and disprove it if unfounded.

The defendant, it appears, according to Mr. Simpson's testimony, about six months after his marriage, on the alleged pretence, true or otherwise, of business calling him for a few weeks to the West, left New-York for Cincinnati, where the firm of Childs Brothers, of which he was a member, had their principal business establishment. Not returning, as promised, to his wife, and nearly a year of absence unexplained, or insufficiently explained, having elapsed, one may readily infer that his conduct at length, whether justly or not, became the subject of suspicion—especially when it was seen that the absence continued even after the birth of his child—an event which would ordinarily create in a father's mind the strongest possible inducement to return to the roof of the mother.

This event—the birth of his first and only son—occurred, it appears, on the 14th of June '51, fifteen months after the marriage.

Young Simpson, accordingly, in October '51—the marriage you will recollect took place here in March '50—went to Cincinnati. Arriving there, he says, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, he left his carpet-bag at his lodgings, and sallied out. Walking up Fourth-street he descried, he says, his brother-in-law, whose person, owing to a very marked lameness in his walk, he could easily distinguish, approaching from a distance. You will recollect that these two individuals were not only brothers-in-law, but the year previous had lived together for months in this City under the same roof, and probably at the same table. Seeing the defendant approach, witness crossed the street and watched his movements from behind a tree-box. Observing him turn the corner into Western-row, in which, near Fourth-street, was a house of ill-fame kept by a certain Belle Forrest, witness followed, but could not reach the corner soon enough to see him enter. On going in, however, he found him there,—seeing him, he swears, distinctly through a slight opening of the folding-doors, seated in the front parlor on a divan between two women, whose occupation may be inferred from their position, one on each side, conversing in a low tone with both. Having thus, as he supposed, reduced his suspicions to certainty, he left the house and the city, and returned to New-York. He is positive, he says, as to the individual, positive as to the time and place, and positive as to the occurrence.

If this statement of young Simpson's be true—and you will judge from his manner, and all the circumstances, whether there is any reason to doubt its truth—it not only of itself establishes the charge, but, as you will readily perceive, it goes far to render probable the statements of other less credible witnesses. You have, besides, this most significant and undisputed fact, that while receiving letters from his wife, overflowing with the fondest wishes for his return, and writing letters to his wife, containing not the slightest complaint against her, but breathing, on the contrary, a real, or simulated affection; and while distant, as it appears, less than two days' journey, and knowing, or having reason to know, that an heir had been, or was shortly to be, born to him, he lingered in Cincinnati—the city where syren charms are said to have seduced him from his allegiance. He gave no heed—so at least it would seem—to the domestic hearth, or to the bridal claims of her whom he had so recently espoused, and who had just become the fond mother of his first-born son. You have, I say, in addition to the direct and positive testimony of young Simpson, this strong, controlling, undisputed fact. And whatever darkness or doubt may rest on other portions of the evidence, it furnishes at least one beacon—and that a prominent and illuminating one—to steer by; a beacon which, it seems to me, sheds light enough to enable you to reach the true harbor with almost, if not quite, unerring certainty.

Passing over this point for the present, as I shall recur to it again, the next question, gentlemen, for you to consider, relates to the jurisdiction of the Court. If the adultery alleged to have been committed by the defendant has been ever so clearly proven, there is no suggestion that the deed was done in this State, and in such cases the residence, at least in a qualified sense, of the injured party, determines the power of the Court to decree a divorce. She, if it be the wife, must have been at the time of the offence, and must be at the time of suit brought, "an actual inhabitant of this State." In other words, the injury if done, must have been done to her as and while she was, an inhabitant of this State. Without that the Courts of this State, by law, have no jurisdiction to grant redress, even although the marriage may have been, as in his case it was, solemnized within its limits.

Was Mrs. Childs, then, in 1851, an actual inhabitant of this State, for if so at that time, there can be little doubt that she continued to be so afterwards.

It is proper, I should remind you, that the Legislature have declared that, if at the time of exhibiting her bill of complaint, the wife resides in this State, "she shall be deemed an inhabitant of it, *although her husband may reside elsewhere*"—thus clearly showing that within the meaning at all events of the law of divorce, the husband and wife may not only live in different places, but have different legal residences. She, in other words, as matter of law, may be an actual inhabitant of New-York, *even if he resides in Ohio*.

Now that Mrs. Childs before her marriage, and with the exception of a short visit of a few weeks to Cincinnati, ever since has actually lived in New-York, there is no dispute. Her husband, it appears, has for five or six years lived here himself, and except in her father's house, had provided for her a home elsewhere. He wrote to her beside, and in several letters dated at Cincinnati, not expressing a wish that she should come to him, but a promise, often repeated, that he would come to her. The chief place of business, it is true, of the firm of which he was a member, was Cincinnati; but on the other hand the purchases for the house had for years been made in New-York, and by him, he living here and having neither wife nor children elsewhere.

Under these circumstances, and with the law as it has been explained, it will be for the Jury to say whether Mrs. Childs, the plaintiff, at the time of the alleged offence, was or was not an actual inhabitant of the State of New-York.

I have thus briefly, gentlemen, considered this case. Although it is your province to weigh evidence, it is the duty of the Court, and for obvious reasons, to aid you in the exercise of your powers. Many days have been consumed in the trial, and there are some difficulties, no doubt, in the case. Its merits, however—I mean its legal merits—lie in a very narrow compass. Great exertions have been made, and great expenses no doubt incurred, on either side; and as a consequence much irrelevant, and some very irritating, matter has been introduced, or if not entirely irrelevant, at least so much so as to serve rather, it seems to me, to embarrass than to aid the investigation. On the main issue—that of adultery—you will recall your attention and fix it distinctly on the incident sworn to by young Simpson. Is he mistaken or is he not? Was the person he saw—if he saw any one—his brother-in-law, Solomon Childs,—or was it, as the defendant's counsel insist, a different individual? For if Solomon Childs, and not another, was the man seen dallying on a divan in a house of ill-fame, at 10 o'clock at night, with two unblushing, undisguised courtesans, the inference, in the absence of positive proof to the contrary, would be irresistible that he had already, in his heart, committed adultery, and would ere long commit it in fact. Neither men nor women, especially if married, are presumed to go to such places for the mere pleasure of society. If they go so far, a jury have a right to *infer* that they go further. Direct evidence is not necessary, and except in a few unblushing cases is not attainable.

The case, then, in this aspect, would seem almost to resolve itself into a mere question of identity.

Solomon, it is said, closely resembles his brother William. And William, it is admitted and proved, was a frequenter of Miss Forrest's establishment.

But is it likely that young Simpson should have mistaken his own brother-in-law, with whom he had lived in daily intercourse under his father's roof for months together—not mistaken him, too, not only in the street at night, but in the house by bright candlelight, and in a position but a few feet distant, and under circumstances all strongly calculated to sharpen the attention? You have seen Solomon Childs, the defendant, and William Childs, his brother, before you. Were you intimate, as Simpson was, with both, would you be likely to mistake the one for the other—William for Solomon? For myself—you however are the judges of the question—I can discover no resemblance between them; and William Childs, testimony as to their very marked [illegible] is at variance, it seems to me, with the highest of all evidences, the subsequent bodily presence of the party himself.

The individual seen by Simpson on the divan or sofa, as alleged to have been so seen, was distant, according to the defendant's own testimony of the dimensions and furniture of the room, from twelve to fifteen feet. The apartment was lighted, and being, although small, the chief parlor of the establishment, we may infer was well lighted. No obstruction was in the way. The aperture in the folds of the door—from an inch and a half to two inches—was amply sufficient. And the sofa, although inclining inward, turned to the right, while the line of vision extended diagonally to the place of the sofa, diverged slightly to the left. To see therefore—and to see with entire distinctness—was not only practicable, but easy. Under these circumstances—I am inclined—to say that Simpson did not know his own brother-in-law, is almost, if not altogether, incredible. To my mind—although perhaps the Jury may view it differently—there is but one alternative: either Solomon Childs was in the place and posture referred to, or Solomon Simpson, his brother-in-law, is a perjured witness.

If the former, it ends the case—if the latter, it ought to end it.

In what light then—for that is a most important inquiry—does young Simpson stand before you?

Whatever criticisms may have been indulged in as to particular statements and particular lines of conduct, no attempt has been made to assail his general character. His truthfulness, as a general proposition, stands unimpeached. Is he contradicted then in the account given by him of the particular occurrence on which the result of this trial so much, if not entirely depends?

That both the individuals—Solomon Simpson and Solomon Childs—were in Cincinnati at the time, I think there can be no reasonable doubt. Who then, according to the statement, were in the house? Solomon Simpson and Belle Forrest in the outer room; Solomon Childs and the two unnamed females in the inner parlor. The three latter have not been, and one of them could not have been examined. The two former have, and the result is that the statement of young Simpson, be it true or not, stands uncontradicted by a single witness. While on the other hand the general testimony—whatever you may estimate it to be worth—of Frost and Delzell, as to like occurrences, goes to increase the probability of Simpson's evidence. Winston too, whose frankness with all his faults impressed me favorably, unless mistaken in the identity of the defendant, gives the same version of the defendant's life and conversation. He saw the real Solomon Childs here in court in presence of us all, and emphatically swears—and repeats the oath face to face—"Thou art the man." Although contradicted on some collateral circumstances—his general character being unimpeached, his testimony cannot be disregarded. He was a constant visitor, he tells us, of the Forrest house—"had been there," to use his own language, "a thousand times." Had been in the room—the small parlor spoken of by Simpson—when Childs, the same individual identified in open Court as the defendant, was there, and within a few feet of his person. He cannot, he says, be mistaken. "He saw him there at least half a dozen times." Notwithstanding these strong assertions—and, if honest, strong convictions—the witness may still have taken one person for another. I have, for myself, no doubt of his intention to speak the truth. Of this, however, as also of his probable error or accuracy, it will be for you to judge.

The woman, called Belle Forrest, too, gives the same sort of evidence. She knows the defendant, she says, and she knows that he visited her house in Cincinnati "all the time during the whole two years she resided there, (from May, 1850, to January, 1852,) with the exception of the time he went to Europe"—"he was there the night before he started; at least he told me he was going next day"—and "he called at my house immediately on his return from Europe"—"he was a regular visitor, one of my best customers." She was well acquainted, therefore, it is obvious, with the individual referred to—and it is equally obvious that it was one of the Childs; and the one who went to Europe was absent long enough for such a tour, and on its completion returned to his accustomed haunts. Now, Solomon Childs, and not William, went to Europe. Solomon, and not William, was absent from Cincinnati on such an excursion, from October, '51 to May, '52—and Solomon, and not William, after going to Europe, returned again to Cincinnati. The Childs, therefore, who in that interval visited Belle Forrest's house—William swears she did—was not, or rather could not, be the Child referred to by her as Solomon, the husband of the plaintiff in this suit.

Again, Delzell—his character, you will recollect, has been both impeached and supported—swears he saw Solomon Childs at the same house in the Fall of 1851; that it was Solomon himself, and not his brother; that "he knows them apart separately, and apart distinctly, and that he could not be mistaken."

Notwithstanding the seeming conclusiveness of this testimony, taken as a whole, one part fortifying another, it is yet not to be disguised that there are circumstances—especially in the Irving House and Crosby-street affairs—connected with the question of identity, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to explain upon any hypothesis consistent with truth. Perjury, on the one side or the other, or both—and not mere unintentional errors—would seem to be inevitable. And for this reason, as you will have seen, if for no other, I have sought to place the case on the single uncontradicted statement of young Simpson, and on the undisputed fact of the husband's long, voluntary, unnecessary and unjustifiable absence from his wife. I say unnecessary and unjustifiable, because whatever may have been the motive assigned at its commencement, subsequent events, and declarations too, clearly showed that it was from the beginning a deliberate desertion by a jealous husband of a much injured wife. And yet, such is the seeming inconsistency of human nature, the same husband who in six months after marriage left the bride of his choice, and has remained separate from her and her child for four long years, is straining, as we see, every nerve to prevent a legal severance of the bond which nominally, and only nominally, binds them together.

His motives, whether laudable or otherwise, it is not for me to conjecture. If they furnish a clue to the evidence, or any part of it, you may perhaps deem it proper to look into them. Discarding, however, should you think fit to do so, all that is dubious and uncertain, and resting, as you may, on the two points already indicated, no serious difficulty, it seems to me, can be encountered in arriving, so far as your verdict is concerned, at a just conclusion.

At 6 o'clock the Jury returned into Court and submitted their verdict. To the several questions they submitted the subjoined answers:

1. Did the defendant commit adultery with any woman or women at a house in Western-row, in the city of Cincinnati, kept by Belle Forrest, during the months of February, March, April May, June, July, August, September, October and November, 1851?
Answer—Aye.

2. Same question as respects the months July, August, September, October, November and December, in the house of Ann Richmond, No. 415 Elm-street, Cincinnati?
Answer—Not proven.

3. Same question as respects the house of Madam Cross, in Fifth-street, in the city of Cincinnati?
Answer—Not proven.

4. Same question as respects the house of Josephine Bates in Cincinnati?
Answer—Not proven.

5. Same question as respects the house of Eliza Hen-newan, in Sixth-street, Cincinnati?
Answer—Not proven.

6. Same question as respects the house of Mary Hamilton in Vine-street, near South-street, Cincinnati?
Answer—Not proven.

7. Was the plaintiff at the time of the commission of this offence by the defendant in either of the acts of adultery in the foregoing interrogatories mentioned, as at the time of the commencement of this action, an actual inhabitant of the State of New-York?
Answer—She was.

At the request of Mr. Morange, the attorney for the defendant, the Jury were polled and each one assented to the verdict.

Mr. Morange then asked a stay of proceedings in order to prepare a bill of exceptions in the case.

The Court then adjourned.

The friends of the plaintiff after the adjournment approached her and congratulated her warmly upon the success of the issue.

The Parties to the Suit.

Our reporter has furnished from the commencement, through the columns of the DAILY TIMES, the only full and accurate report of this interesting case. At its conclusion the whole would be imperfect without a brief sketch of the personal appearance of the parties at issue.

MRS. CHILDS is the daughter of LISSACK H. SIMPSON, a wealthy Jewish merchant in this City, who came to this country over twenty five years ago. Her mother was a native of Holland, her father of Poland. The daughter was born in this City, where she has always resided. She is about 23 years of age. In figure she is tall and commanding, and possessed of a faultless form. Her features are of a Jewish cast, quite regular, but with an individuality sufficiently marked to indicate the possession of prominent traits of character. Her eyes are full, very dark, soft and expressive. Her forehead is high and prominent, and the general contour of her face is indicative of intellectual and moral worth. Her hair is jet black, slightly waving on her forehead, which has the effect to rather increase the paleness of her face.

MR. CHILDS, the defendant, is a native of Germany, and, we believe, has not been more than twelve or fifteen years in this country. He speaks the English language with a German accent. He is a man of fine exterior. He is about five feet and ten inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, and possessed of an excellent form and powerful frame. His face indicates his Jewish parentage. His features are well moulded. His hair is nearly black, his eyes rather small, and his face flushed with a glow of health. A fine growth of whiskers only adds to his otherwise attractive and manly appearance. His face does not indicate intellectuality, but rather the man of business, presenting good executive ability.

His age is about 30.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Professor Torrey on the Phenomena of Combustion.

The third of the Mercantile Library Association's series of Scientific Lectures for the present Winter was delivered on Monday night in Clinton Hall, by Prof. TORREY, before a large and highly interested audience. The subject of the learned Professor's address was "The Phenomena of Combustion." After some words of introduction, he adverted to the importance of a sound knowledge of the process of combustion, and of a familiarity with chemical science generally,—a science of the study of which an eminent scholar has said, that its beginning is pleasure; its progress, knowledge and utility; its object, truth. He gave a brief resumé of the various philosophical speculations and experimental deductions, which have from the earliest times been directed towards the discovery of the causes of combustion and the nature of the process, and, in this connection, described the leading theories which have from time to time been advanced on the subject. Some of the early Alchemists believed that flame was a spiritual being, and that combustion was the process by which that being satisfied its appetite. Among those who maintained this belief was the celebrated ALBERTUS MAGNUS. JOHN RAY, a Frenchman, was the first investigator who approximated with any degree of truthfulness to the present theory; about thirty years after him ROBERT HOOK, an Englishman, advanced the theory that combustion was the solution of a body in a peculiar substance that exists in the air; but these speculations gained but little ground until the discovery of the composition of the Atmosphere, and of its components, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, by LAVOISIER, and then an entire revolution was effected in the character of chemical investigation. Soon after this the theory was promulgated that the process of burning is but the rapid union of inflammable matter with oxygen, resulting in the evolution of light and heat. This theory, though exceedingly elegant and simple, was too hastily formed, but it proved serviceable in a subsequent and more advanced state of the science. The lecturer then referred to the fact that all the substances in nature may be reduced to sixty-four elementary bodies, but of these hardly more than fourteen enter into the composition of the earth, the water, the air, and the various organic bodies, both animal and vegetable. The elementary bodies are divided by chemists into two classes, the true metals and the nonmetallic bodies, but the latter are in their properties the most interesting, and present the most singular characteristics. The composition of air was illustrated by an experiment. A piece of phosphorus was set on fire, and placed in a little vessel on a dish of water. It was then covered with a bell-glass, and the combustion continued. The oxygen of the air united with the phosphorus, and formed a solid oxide, whilst the nitrogen, which does not burn, was set free, and filled the upper portion of the glass. The properties of nitrogen were then tested. To show that it does not support combustion, a lighted taper was put into a jar of it, and was instantly extinguished. The oxygen of the atmosphere is that principle by which animal and vegetable life is preserved, and combustion supported; while the nitrogen, which is a passive gas, serves to qualify the oxygen, to reduce its strength; otherwise, if the latter gas were pure, life would be carried on too fast, and the whole world and everything on it would take fire and be consumed. The powers of oxygen, as a supporter of combustion, were then shown by numerous experiments. A taper burned with great brilliance in it. A taper just extinguished and plunged into it, rekindled with a weak explosion. The explosion was due to the heated vapor that rose off the extinguished taper, being mingled with the oxygen. A spiral of iron wire burned with a vivid heat, but no flame; the drops of melted iron falling through a jar of water placed underneath the receiver, settled on a bed of sand, because if permitted to fall on the glass their heat is so intense that they would sink into it, or perhaps through it. The product of this combustion was an oxide of iron. A piece steel (iron and carbon) was burned in the same way, and produced a sparkling heat, so brilliant as to be almost insupportable to the eye. The product of combustion of steel in oxygen is carburet of iron. A piece of carbon (charcoal) was then heated and put into the jar, and burned vividly. Sulphur produced a blue opaque vapor, which on cooling became yellow. The combustion of another piece of phosphorus presented a beautiful appearance, and was dazzlingly bright. This light the professor thought would yet supersede the artificial lights in common use. A pound of phosphorus gives as much light as a gallon of oil, and at a cheaper rate. Should chemists succeed in discovering means by which it may be made available for every-day purposes, there can be no doubt of its being generally adopted. The product of the combustion of phosphorus in oxygen was phosphoric acid. Several experiments of combustion under water were exhibited. Chlorate of potash, which may be considered in a great measure as oxygen in a solid state, was placed in combination with phosphorus in a tumbler filled with water, sulphuric acid was then poured into the tumbler, and the mixture burned fiercely at the bottom. Gunpowder was burned under water, and the cause of its action as a propelling agent was shown to depend on the enormous volume of gases which are evolved in its combustion. Some years ago in this City a very important case was tried, in which the suit was brought for alleged infringement of a patent for the manufacture of lucifer matches. The defendant was a German, and he contended that his matches differed in composition from those, the patent for making which he was charged with infringing. He asserted that in making his matches he employed a constituent which evolved oxygen, and thus aided in supporting the flame. This was denied on the other side, but the lecturer having been called in he tested the accuracy of the German's statement by trying whether his match would burn under water, which it did, and thus the matter was decided.

Some metallic arsenic and gunpowder were mixed on a board, and on being lighted burned off with great rapidity. The question as to "whether saltpetre will explode" was taken up, in passing, and asserted affirmatively. The modifications to which the simple elements are subject by the different circumstances under which they are found to exist, was briefly alluded to, and though the doctrine of the transmutation of metals had long been exploded, yet there could be no doubt that some of the metals exist in a two-fold state. Phosphorus, for instance, changes its character with the extremes of temperature. So GUYOT, the discoverer of gun-cotton, once thought he had discovered a new gas, which he called ozone; but more recently it has been found that ozone is but oxygen in a modified state. The strong odor observable in the vicinity of a powerful electric machine, or near a place which has been struck with lightning, is supposed to be due to the action of electricity on the oxygen of the atmosphere, in converting it into ozone. The presence of this ozone is believed to have something to do with the production of epidemic diseases, but as yet our knowledge of this gas is too limited to enable us to form any definite theory on the subject. The composition of water (Hydrogen and Oxygen) was explained, and a series of most interesting experiments made, by which the properties of hydrogen were exhibited. It was shown to be the lightest of gases; that it is inflammable, but not a supporter of combustion; and that on being mixed with common air and lighted, it explodes with great violence, and a loud report. The burning of hydrogen results in the production of water, because it unites with the oxygen of the atmosphere. Owing to its lightness it is used for inflating balloons, but it does not answer so well as a heavier gas, inasmuch as the lightest gases are the most diffusive, and pure hydrogen will make its escape even through the oiled silk that is used in the construction of balloons. This element is known only to exist in a gaseous state; but it is not improbable that it exists in the form of a metal. Numerous attempts, however, have been made to solidify it, but without success. At this portion of the lecture the Professor concluded amid loud applause. His remarks were received with marked interest and favor.

DEATH AT SEA.—Mr. S. S. KITTRIDGE, the officer of the bark Lovell, died on board that vessel in lat. 24° 12' N, lon. 81° 30' W., while on the way from New-Orleans to Charleston. His disease was cholera, and he was ill only nine hours. Friends can obtain further information of Captain J. C. BLUNT, care of Messrs. [illegible], Charleston, S. C., or care of G. W. HYNSON & Co., New-Orleans.

American Sunday-School Union.

There are now 100 Schools in this City, under the supervision of the American Sunday-School Union. Thirty of these have been established during the last eighteen months.

The Union assumes no power to interfere with the internal arrangements of a school, or with its studies. The course of instruction pursued is presumed, as far as the Union is concerned in the aid it furnishes, to be drawn directly from the sacred Scriptures; with which principle the books, questions, &c., furnished by the Society correspond; being designed to be as free as practicable from any sectarian bias. At the same time it is understood that every school is free to make use of such catechetical or other religious instruction as its conductors, or the Church with which it is connected, may deem expedient.

Lectures this Evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Bishop HOPKINS on *Naturalization*.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—Rev. A. A. WILLETS on *Home*.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY.—[illegible] on the *Art of Prolonging Life*.

Dr. Beale and the Dentists.

The Surgeon Dentists of this City have prepared a petition to the Executive of Pennsylvania, praying for the pardon of Dr. BEALE. It will be reserved for the signatures of Dentists alone, and will be open at JONES & WHITE'S until 5 o'clock this evening. It is a lengthy document, and says, among other things:

"We believe from our experience in the use of ether and its effects upon the minds of those under its influence, that Dr. BEALE should not have been committed and sentenced upon the vague and indefinite testimony produced at his trial."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Settlement of the Carson and Greeley Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have examined all the Sunday and secular journals of this City, and I have not discovered a word respecting the settlement of the libel suit between GREELEY & MCELRATH and myself before the Superior Court. Inasmuch as this suit has been alluded to in your columns, I will thank you to publish the following *amende honorable* from the *Tribune* of Saturday last, as an act of justice to myself and the Fire Department. ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Dec. 12, 1854.

OUR MATTERS WITH MR. ALFRED CARSON, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In October, 1853, we published certain strictures upon the official course of Mr. CARSON, and relative to his accounts as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. That we made the publication "with good motives and for justifiable ends," will scarcely be doubted by any who know us. Concurring in opinion with him, as to the existence of abuses in the Municipal Government and anxious, like himself, for their reform, there was necessarily a sympathy between us [illegible], and, having no personal feud, of any kind with him, it may well be supposed that we obeyed with reluctance a sense of duty in making the publication alluded to. For these publications, Mr. CARSON brought an action against us for libel in the Superior Court, which was on the calendar of the present Term for trial. Since the commencement of that suit, an investigation of these and other charges, before a Committee of the Common Council, consequent upon our publications, resulted in a complete acquittal of Mr. CARSON; and considering that a highly respectable member of that body signed and concurred in the verdict, perhaps we ought to have been satisfied. We gave the report a place in our columns, leaving the public still to judge between us. We had not learned, either from our own [illegible] or in any other way, much to respect the opinion of the Common Council or its Committees, and that alone prevented the question to remain open for a public investigation, although, as before stated, there was an adequate reason for making this report an exception to the general discredit attaching to whatever emanated from the [illegible] municipal body.

Such fuller and, to us, more satisfactory examination of the subject has taken place in our making preparation for the trial and a personal investigation into the charges, and, at our request, Mr. JAMES W. GERARD acting for the Chief Engineer, and our counsel, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, in as we are confident, a spirit of candor and with good faith toward us and the public, have thoroughly sifted the circumstances relied upon by our informants, and they have united in a result which it gives us great pleasure to announce with our full concurrence. It is that in the transactions referred to Mr. CARSON is not chargeable with any act in any degree affecting the character of a public officer or a citizen. On our doing, therefore, this act of justice to Mr. CARSON, he and his counsel have discontinued the suit against us, on our indemnifying Mr. CARSON against the expenses of the suit and the investigation before the Committee.

We published the report of the Investigating Committee at the time it was made, which, we are informed, was adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen by a vote of 15 to 4; but, for the better understanding of the subject, we now republish it:

"The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Board of Assistant Aldermen to investigate the charges presented to the said Board by a number of the firemen connected with the Fire Department of the City of New-York, against ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, respectfully

REPORT:

"That your Committee, in pursuance of the duty assigned to them, met at the Chamber of this Board on the 18th day of October last past, and then and there announced that they were ready to proceed with the investigation and to take such testimony as might be offered on the part of the persons making the charges so referred, as well as such testimony as the accused might consider for his defence.

"That during the investigation, which has been continued for twenty successive meetings, ARTHUR J. WILLARD, Esq., appeared before the Committee as counsel for the persons making the said charges, and HENRY P. MCGOWN, Esq., also appeared as counsel for the said ALFRED CARSON, the Chief Engineer.

"That Mr. M. CLANACHAN, Clerk of this Board, also attended the sittings of this Committee, and assisted the Committee in presenting to you a correct statement of the proceedings had before them.

"That the testimony thus taken is voluminous, and your Committee have deemed it proper to present to this Board the whole of the testimony, for consideration and determination, which testimony, together with the charges referred, are appended to this Report.

"Your Committee, in investigating the charges, state that every opportunity has been afforded each of the counsel to introduce testimony on all doubtful matters [illegible] extent, not merely for the purpose of satisfying the persons making the charges, nor the accused, but for the purpose of enabling your Committee to have a fair and full investigation of the subject matter referred to them.

"That the testimony was closed on the 14th day of December, inst., and on a subsequent day the respective counsel summed up the testimony before the Committee.

"After having heard all the testimony introduced, your Committee do not deem it improper to report to the Board their conclusions upon the testimony received by them, in relation to the charges preferred; on the contrary, they believe that the Board which has intrusted to them this investigation, an investigation of a subject matter most important, will respectfully listen to the conclusions of their Committee.

"Your Committee, therefore, in conclusion, respectfully report that they have examined and considered carefully the testimony introduced on both sides [illegible] although, in so considering, they felt their position unpleasant, still under their oath of office they knew their responsibility, and determined to give such judgment as the testimony would warrant, without prejudice or feeling; that acting under no other motive, they feel bound to declare as their opinion, that none of the charges have been proven, and that no further action is necessary to be taken by this Board. And they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, By the Board of Assistant Aldermen, That the charges made to this Board against ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, be and the same are hereby dismissed for the want of proof, and that the said ALFRED CARSON is hereby acquitted of all and every one of said charges.

"WM. MCCONKEY, } Special
"ISAAC O. BARKER, } Committee."

Professorship of Music in the Normal Schools.

MR. RANDALL, City Superintendent of Schools, has warmly recommended to the Board of Education the appointment of a Professor of Music in the Normal Schools. His arguments are:

"The introduction of music, both vocal and instrumental in our public schools, has become general, and [illegible] the unqualified approbation of the most enlightened and practical friends of education. Through its agency [illegible], a complete revolution has been effected in the order, harmony and discipline of these institutions; and its elevating and beneficial effects have been visibly perceived in the moral influence exerted upon the minds of the pupils. The time has arrived when this noble and useful art should be scientifically taught in our schools, by the ablest and most accomplished professors, [illegible] should obtain a thorough and [illegible] knowledge of its principles, with the ability to communicate them [illegible] practically and effectively to his pupils; and when [illegible] of the schools its cultivation should be [illegible]. The establishment of a Professorship in the Normal Schools, [illegible] methodically and uniformly, could not fail to [illegible] the best interests of education in this direction. It is not perceived, however, that any substantial advantage could accrue from the [illegible] in the Evening Schools. The [illegible] of pupils will not admit of the introduction of any branches of science not of immediate and practical utility."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

The first and only serious business in the Senate yesterday, was the election of a Chaplain. Mr. SEWARD's joint resolution, providing for the election of Chaplains of different denominations by the two Houses, was the cause of a warm debate, in which Slavery and Anti-Slavery sentiments were very freely uttered. Senators from the South expressed their belief that the resolution was not offered so much from a desire to change the denomination of the Senate Chaplain, as to secure the election of an Abolitionist. At the close of the debate, Rev. Mr. SLICER, Southern Methodist, was elected. Mr. BEECHER received three votes.

In the House, the bill for the better preservation of life and property on the Long Island and Jersey coasts was reported, and, after a long and unimportant debate, it was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional stations along the coast of Long Island and New-Jersey, and change other stations with a view of giving effect to the Act. It also provides for the appointment of Keepers and a General Superintendent. In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WALBRIDGE gave his views on the Coal tariff. He examined the Coal statistics of the country; compared the facilities for its production at the place of consumption here and in other countries, together with the prices, and after showing the enormous demand for the article, he expressed an opinion strongly in favor of a repeal of all duty on foreign Coal.

Mr. Gladstone's Embarrassments.

The financial calculations of Mr. GLADSTONE may be looked upon as indicating that there has been no serious purpose in the British Cabinet of carrying on in earnest a war of *principles* against Russia's unprincipled rule. Far be it from us to doubt the soundness of that maxim of State economy, that the yearly income ought to cover the yearly expenses; but it is clear that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his resolution to adhere to that maxim as the one by which his exertions to provide for the means of carrying on the war should be guided, he was full of peace and good-will toward the Czar. The last budget was in fact a mere trap. A doubled income-tax was laid on the people with the hope of checking its martial ardor, by making it pay dearly for it. Her Majesty's subjects were expected to enlist under the banners of the Peace Society, as soon as they should actually feel the price of enrolling under the flag of actual hostilities against the Czar. But somehow or other, people paid and did not murmur. Patriotism, or perhaps pride, disappointed the Chancellor. The pocket proved warlike. NICHOLAS, on the other hand, unheeding the genteel hints of the modest budget which he was expected to comprehend in all its harmlessness, went on bullying the "sick man," and showing the most warlike intention. It is unnecessary to dwell upon subsequent events, so recent in everybody's memory. The battles in the Crimea are there to vindicate the peace policy of ABERDEEN. War rages furiously, and has reached that point of complication where victory remains fruitless, defeat being not acceptable by either of the parties engaged as a basis of negotiations. Either the fall of Sebastopol, or the failure of the expedition, is sure to envenom hostilities, by the exasperation it will raise in one camp or the other. War, a grand war, in all its awful meaning, must, therefore, be accepted even by Mr. GLADSTONE, the forlorn hope of Manchester politicians; and so a budget of dimensions widely different from its predecessor must be thought of.

Accordingly our last advices from London inform us of the Ministerial intention to raise a *loan*. Posterity will, after all, have to bear part of the burdens created by the present struggle. It is a most awkward position for Mr. GLADSTONE, and he works hard to escape the reproach of inconsistency and the inevitable sneers of Mr. DISRAELI. There is some talk of raising the money *à la Napoleon*, and to call it a national subscription. French fraternization is to creep into the sanctuary of English finances. Credit is to be democratized. The people are to lend the money and to receive for it a paper currency, with interests looming in the future. The Bank of England frowns at the idea, and Sir ROBERT PEEL is disturbed in his grave.

These intentions are certainly not to the taste of a great many influential and honorable gentlemen, and Mr. GLADSTONE is not the last to dislike them. But what is to be done? Millions are vanishing rapidly in the *gurgite vasto* of the war. The Chancellor, in a final and hopeless attempt to save his reputation, proposed to raise once more the income tax, but a cry of alarm between his most intimate friends soon convinced him of the helplessness of such a scheme. The aristocracy would see no great increase of burden, by such a scheme, for a person of small income; but how could a nobleman consent to pay £200 out of an income of £500? Brown or Smith, with one hundred a year, would not feel the trifling increase of taxation so much as would their lordships with thousands a year. Unfortunately for "good society," there cannot be an exception in favor of rich men, and so Mr. GLADSTONE is obliged to ask, *nolens volens*, for a loan. He was, we are informed, in favor of an Autumnal Parliamentary session, but the Cabinet did not feel quite firm after the battles on the 25th and the 5th. However, Parliament is to meet early after Christmas, and then we shall see to whom Mr. GLADSTONE will turn for money. We still think he will ask not the people, but the money-market.

Sebastopol.

We published a letter from Paris some days since containing new and important statements concerning the purposes of the Russians in regard to the defence of Sebastopol. It was stated in that letter that they had *undermined* Sebastopol, and were prepared, in case of its capture, to blow up the works together with the victorious army, and to withdraw as many of their own troops as possible. From the source of this information, we had no doubt of its correctness;—and we find incidental confirmation of it in the statements of correspondents of the London press. Thus a letter in the London *Morning Herald* states that as the French, having pushed their trenches within 180 yards of the Russian Flagstaff battery, were carrying a mine forward under that battery, "*they came upon a Russian mine* containing eighteen hundred weight of powder, which they removed by countermining. And another letter in another number of the same paper says:

"Every preparation, I am informed, has been made in Sebastopol to repulse a storming party. In case of the south side being successfully stormed—which even after Alma the Russians do not believe to be possible—they intend to defend the fortress on the north to the last. For this purpose, all the steamers in the harbor keep up steam day and night, to tow over the line-of-battle ships to the south, and also *to remove the troops*. Preparations have likewise been made *to blow up the various works and fortifications as they are abandoned*. It is this latter precaution which will render the storming so bloody to the besiegers."

These things indicate a determination on the part of the Russians to reenact the scenes of Moscow, and involve themselves in ruin for the sake of repelling the enemy.

The Middle States of Germany.

In order to comprehend the present dangerous situation of Prussia, and the powerful position now taken in Germany by Austria, it is necessary to glance over the policy of the smaller German States.

It is well known that one of the tactics of Russian diplomacy has ever been to set herself up as protector of the less powerful German States, defending them from all attempts of the great powers to deprive them of their sovereignty. This policy was necessary for Russia. By means of it they hindered the increase of any one of the greater powers, and prevented the general strengthening of Germany. When the Eastern question was agitated, particularly after Austria had taken up a more decided position against Russia, the latter sent agents to all the German Courts in order that they might work in her interest, but the success was not equal in all cases. Indeed, two distinct groups, of different tendency, were formed. One of these leaned toward Austria and the Western Powers, and the other upon Prussia and Russia.

To the first of these belonged Hanover, Baden, Elective Hesse and Nassau, and more particularly the Thuringian States, Coburg-Gotha at their head. The influence of the relationship between the ruling families cannot be overlooked. Hanover is related to the royal family of England; Coburg-Gotha, still more closely so, the husband of Queen VICTORIA being, as is well known, the brother of the reigning Duke of Coburg-Gotha. The latter married a sister of the Prince Regent of Baden, and through the widowed Grand-Duchess STEPHANIE, this house is related to the French Emperor. In regard to Elective-Hesse, the antipathy of 1850 against Russia, and gratitude toward Austria, seems to have taken effect. For Baden and Hanover, their geographical position was likewise decisive. For Baden was also an additional motive, that Bavaria went with Prussia, and that Baden, in consequence of claims of Bavaria upon part of her territory, was obliged to side with Austria.

The other party, friendly to Russia, consisted of Bavaria, the Kingdom of Saxony, Mecklenburg, which were joined in the second degree by Hesse Darmstadt and Würtemberg. In regard also to these States, relationship had a great influence, especially with Mecklenburg, Darmstadt, Würtemberg. Bavaria was likewise apprehensive for the Kingdom of Greece, and hoped upon the downfall of the Porte to witness its advancement to a Byzantine-Greek empire, absurd as such a hope in reality was. Support of the Russian policy seemed to her accordinly necessary. She hoped also to gain still more by its means. In case of war she concluded to take up again her old designs against the part of the Pfalz belonging to Baden, which she had never yet resigned, and very probably had assistance already pledged her by Russia. Besides the following consideration had its influence with all the powers friendly to Prussia. "If we go against Russia, and allow her to be humiliated, not only will the scarecrow, which we are accustomed to hold up to our people be lost, but also the ally who would save us from the mediatizing projects of our great powers. Austria, especially, in gaining the Danubian principalities, would become much more influential, and thus we cannot support her."

Both parties among the German Governments now took the greatest pains to make proselytes. Of all the party, unfriendly to Russia, the Duke of COBURG showed the greatest zeal. This is the same Prince who won the battle of Eckernförde against the Danes, who persevered longest in the struggle in favor of the independence of Schleswig-Holstein, who allowed the reactionary movement to have least influence in his territory, and who most vigorously of all the German princes represented the idea of a great united Germany. The Duke of Coburg traveled around to the various Courts of Germany, in order to accomplish an anti-Russian league. He was in Paris and arranged an understanding between the French and Belgian Courts. Finally he went to Berlin in order to operate upon the mind of the King of Prussia, and spared nothing to succeed.

On the other hand, the party friendly to Russia was not idle. Their chief object was to arouse suspicion in regard to the conduct of the Duke of COBURG—ascribed his journey to Paris to a desire to reinstate the Kingdom of Poland under a Saxon prince, excited the King of Prussia to conduct himself in the most unfriendly manner towards him, etc. Finally Bavaria called an assembly of the middle States at Bamberg in order to consult in regard to their position in connection with the Eastern question; namely, the alliance of the 20th of April, which Prussia and Austria laid before the German Governments, in order to obtain their assent to it. The assembly took place in June, and in it were representatives from Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau.

The party friendly to Russia, Bavaria and Saxony at its head, now sought to overpower the conference at Bamberg, and to make their own policy the ruling one. They proposed nothing less than the formation of a programme, according to which the German middle States should follow an independent policy,—quite contrary to that of the great powers,—the object of which should be the support of Russia, opposition to the Western powers, and naturally refusal of every sort of aid from Austria in case the latter showed an intention to decide against Russia. But this programme met with the most decided opposition on the part of Hanover, Baden and Hesse-Cassel. Baden strove the most vigorously against it. This State succeeded in causing quite opposite measures to be proposed, and demanded from the German States a decided siding with the Western powers, and unconcealed proceedings against Russia. The others, however, did not go so far, and the result was, that neither party triumphed completely, but that they concluded to make mutual concessions. If the principal question in the Bamberg Conference had been whether they should pronounce Russia in the right or not, then without doubt the greater number of the States there represented would have declared themselves unconditionally against her. But Bavaria and Saxony succeeded in agitating quite another question. They said, namely, that Austria and Prussia, having formed together the alliance of April 20, without first asking the German Governments, and without allowing them a voice in the consultations, had thus allowed themselves an attack against the sovereignty of these Governments. If they afterwards came and demanded the assent of the German Governments to the alliance, that could only signify that these latter were vassals of the greater powers, and must act as those required. In order to uphold the independence of the States in face of this conduct of the great powers, it was advisable to decline agreeing in the alliance of April 20. Even the States in the Conference unfriendly to Russia coincided in this opinion, and thus at last all came to an agreement, which, arranged by Bavaria and Saxony, gave the impression that the Conference in reality wished to step into the lists for Russia.

It is not improbable that even at that time a drawing together on the part of Bavaria and the other States friendly to Russia on the one hand, and Prussia on the other, had taken place, notwithstanding that the Bamberg Conference was partly aimed at Prussia as one of the great powers, and notwithstanding that Prussia had expressed herself officially against the Conference. At all events, very soon after, in July and August, Prussia and the Bamberg States in favor of Russia, went together hand in hand. Indeed, it is not improbable that Prussia herself secretly encouraged the Conference, and called it into existence, and had from the beginning approved of the pro-Russian position there assumed, in order to preserve the middle States as allies against the conduct of Austria.

But all these intrigues had no actual result. The Press, indeed, spoke continually with such unconcealed rage against the Bamberg Conference, that the States *unfriendly to Russia who had been there represented*, at length secured themselves against every tendency in favor of Russia which had there appeared; that they even reproached Saxony and Bavaria with having given the Conference a very improper tendency, and that further, Bavaria and Saxony afterwards found it necessary to justify themselves in the eyes of the German public from the imputed sympathy with Russia, and that finally, all the German States—Mecklenburg excepted—upon the appointed day gave in their agreement with the treaty of April 20.

At this point, however, in view of the position of things, which daily became more serious, matters would not remain. When Austria became convinced of the necessity of a decided proceeding against Russia, she pressed Prussia to put her army on a war footing. Prussia declined this. Now a very lively interchange of communications upon this subject took place between these two Governments, and in the meantime Austria, with the sanction of the Porte and the Western powers, advanced into the Danubian principalities, while the Russians evacuated them. Prussia now declared the treaty of April 20 to be null, as the Russians had thus acted, and said that she herself was by no means any longer obliged to take an unfriendly attitude against Austria; that she considered the taking part by Germany in a Russian war unnecessary; and that she by no means agreed with the Austrian conception of the subject. In the meantime the press spread the most earnest reports in regard to Austria's equivocal behavior, asserting that she played the same game with Prussia, and repeating this so often that men otherwise sensible and patriotic allowed themselves to be deceived by it. Finally, in her note of Sept. 30, '54, Austria gave the most unequivocal declaration of her intention. She expressed her enmity to Russia, in the most open manner, and, to speak figuratively, kicked Prussia out of her way as a miserable power, with which nothing could be done. She declared herself determined to enter into no more negotiations with Prussia, and said that she would bring forward the Oriental question alone, separated from Prussia, at the meeting of the confederates. The energetic declaration had its effect. Since the middle of October, the German States friendly to Russia have gradually forsaken the Russian and Prussian camp, and all put themselves on the side of Austria, at whose request they have placed their armies on a war footing.

It is true that Prussia supported this proposition of Austria, and before it was brought before the meeting of the Allies, joined with her, but it was only because she would do nothing else, and wished by this means at least to preserve the appearance of being, as well as Austria, at the head of German affairs. In fact she has lost her initiative power, while for Austria, the way is opening to new power and greatness—the exposition of which we reserve to another article.

Our Supervisors not mean Men.

It is a jolly thing to have one's salary raised, and when the Board of Supervisors lately raised that of the Recorder from $3,000 a year to $3,500, they did a deed that the Recorder should hold them in thankful remembrance for. It is a little curious that they should do it just at this time when the changes in men's salaries are so generally for the worse rather than the better. But probably they have talked over the hard times and concluded to do what they can to avert them—from their favorites. Moreover when even Comptroller FLAGG, who has kept such watchful guard over the Treasury, estimates our taxes for next year at $13,000,000—the very sum for which the United States Government was administered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS during one year of his Presidency and was bitterly reproached for his extravagance,—it is not strange that free-hearted men make up their minds to go in for what little of that snug sum they can lay hands on. Meanwhile the double taxe will be pleaded as an excuse by landlords to increase rents, and the poor fellows who can get no work and have no salaries to be raised must suffer for this supervisors' liberality. But that is the doctrine; to him who hath enough, give more, but the penniless grind to the dust.

☞ We publish on another page a detailed history of the siege of Sebastopol, in continuation of previous descriptions of the Eastern war, from the correspondence of the London *Times*. The interest of the incidents described is greatly enhanced by the spirit and graphic skill with which the letters are written. Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times* Correspondent, is acquiring a valuable reputation by his spirited history of the events of the Eastern war.

The sketches of the leading British Commanders on another page, written for the DAILY TIMES by a gentleman personally acquainted with most of them, will also be read with interest.

☞ We always receive with becoming meekness the amiable castigations of the *Tribune*, concerning the manner in which we see fit to edit the TIMES. But does not our neighbor fall into a popular error in attributing to TALLEYRAND the saying that "language was given to conceal our thoughts?" Our impression is that GOLDSMITH was the author of that pithy remark.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Although opposed to fictitious announcements—particularly where they affect the engagement of great artists—we welcome with entire satisfaction the promise of a new series of Operatic entertainments by the GRISI and MARIO Troupe. It is scarcely probable that we shall have ever such another, and we cannot retain it too long. We presume that the present season will be under the sole direction of Mr. HACKETT, and his enterprize alone has volunteered to brave the coldness of our New-York audience. So far as the "Committee" was concerned, the engagement of GRISI and MARIO terminated, we are informed, on Monday last. Individual enterprise is *generally worthy of support, and especially so* when it is of this excellent character. We hope Mr. HACKETT will be properly supported in his final effort to give to our public the best music the World can afford.

To-night is the first of the new season. "Semiramide" will be repeated, with both the leading artists. Do not neglect to see it.

Mr. Adams' Naturalization Bill.

The following is the bill introduced into the United States Senate yesterday, by Mr. ADAMS, of Mississippi, in reference to the naturalization laws:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States unless he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare and prove to the satisfaction of the Court having jurisdiction of the case, that he has resided in the United States twenty-one years at least; provided that any alien who may be a resident of the United States at the date of this act shall be entitled to all the third condition specified in the first section of the act approved April 14, 1802, of which this act is amendatory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the third condition specified in the first section of the act approved April 14, 1802, entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," as conflicts with the first section of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

EFFECTS OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—It is said that the principal eating-house keepers have discontinued the making of Irish *stew* since the recent triumphs of the Know-Nothings. They found it impossible to dispose of it. Our police reports, however, give evidence that there is no lack of Irish broil.

THE REIGN OF RAGS.—Just at this time, paper-makers, newspaper and book men have a great affection for rags. We are under a tyranny of rags. If a mine of rags should be discovered, it would be of more value than the auriferous hills of California. We believe if a prodigal son should happen to arrive about this time, (and there are several out,) the house would be made merry, and the fatted calf killed, for the sake of the rags upon him, while he was set afloat again.—*Exchange*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the City Cartmen—Residence in the City.

The Committee on Ordinances met last evening in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen. A large number of the cartmen of the City were present by invitation. The object of the meeting chiefly was, to hear whatever objections might be urged against establishing an ordinance, requiring as a necessary qualification to obtain and retain licenses, that the party live within the precincts of the City. Also, to consider the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas There are many cartmen in this City who are compelled to evade the law, by having more carts than the ordinances provide for, which being detrimental to the interests of the City, inasmuch as moneys are thereby taken from the City Treasury, which would have been willingly paid towards repairing the streets, by having carts to do their work in the name of other persons or parties, and

Whereas, Every person should be protected in his business, and allowed to perform it without violating or infringing upon the ordinances of the City, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be requested to frame an ordinance providing for as many carts being licensed as any cartman requires to do his work.

The Chairman, (Mr. KENNEDY) also read the following petition numerously signed:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

Your petitioners, the public Cartmen of the City of New-York, would respectfully petition your Honorable Body to repeal that part of the City Ordinance relating to Carts and Cartmen, requiring the public Cartmen to live with their families in the City. It is many years since that Ordinance was adopted by the City Council, and we believe at a time when the population of the City of New-York was very small when compared with its present population.

The very rapid growth of the City within the last few years renders it extremely difficult for the Cartmen to procure convenient accommodations for their families, and likewise stabling for their horses therein.

We do, therefore, most earnestly solicit your Honorable Body, to remove all legal objection to the Mayor of the City granting licenses to any citizen of Brooklyn, as now consolidated, who has a good character, to be a Cartman or driver in said City.

Messrs. ELLIS, STEPHEN D. HALSTED and HUNT urged objections against the ordinance, chiefly based on the principle of their rights being infringed on by a compulsory residence within the precincts of the City. The ordinance now in existence was passed when it was the interest of cartmen to have all persons applying for licenses residents of the City, as a necessary protective measure for the cartmen. Now, however, it is the interest of cartmen to have this ordinance repealed in consequence of the increased value of property, the enormous rents, and lack of stabling. It was also stated that only 5,700 cartmen out of 10,000 pay license. The residue would willingly add $30,000 or $40,000 to the City Treasury, by taking out licenses, if allowed to reside outside the City. The difficulty of procuring a stand for carts in the City, the nuisance of stabling to the nighborhood, and the effects thereof on the general health of the City, were forcibly advanced.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* without announcing any decision.

The Board of Ten Governors.

A regular meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held in the Rotunda at 4 P. M. yesterday. Governors DRAPER, (President,) SMITH, HENRY, DUGRO, CONOVER and PINCKNEY were present.

The requisitions for the week were read and disposed of in the usual manner. The following exhibits the number of inmates in the different institutions under the control of the Department for the week ending Dec. 9, 1854:

Bellevue Hospital, 749; Lunatic Asylum, 545; Almshouse, 1,273; Penitentiary, 517; Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary, 253; Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse, 100; Penitentiary Hospital, from Almshouse, 15; Workhouse, 874; Small-Pox Hospital, 4; Randall's Island, 918; Randall's Island Hospital, 220; City Prison, 326—whole number, 5,794. Increase, 194. Number remaining Dec. 2, 5,600; admitted, 787—6,477. Died, 30; discharged, 580; sent to Penitentiary, 70; sent to State Prison, 4—683. Total, 5,794.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board some time since, communications were received from Wardens of the different institutions giving a list of inmates in their respective institutions who have resided in the United States less than five years, and are, therefore, properly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration. The communication was referred to the Special Committee on the subject. The statements show that there are of this class of persons at the present time in

Bellevue Hospital, 26; Almshouse, 8; Workhouse, 173; Penitentiary Hospital (Blackwell's Island,) 113; Lunatic Asylum, 166. Total, 486.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Church Recognition and Installation.

The Twentieth-street Congregational Church (between Sixth and Seventh-avenues) was formally recognized, and its Pastor, Rev. JONATHAN CRANE, late of Attleboro, Mass., was regularly installed its Pastor, last evening. A large number were present to witness the exercises. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Rev. F. E. M. BATCHELDER, of Brooklyn, read the Articles and Covenant, and made the Constituting Prayer. Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON gave the charge to the Pastor and congregation, and Rev. HENRY BELDEN extended the fellowship of the churches. Revs. W. S. SMITH, Dr. BURCHARD and Mr. CLARK also assisted in the services.

This Church is a plain and commodious one, and has been erected and furnished at an expense of between $19,000 and $20,000. It is in a very prosperous condition.

Serious Riot in White-street.

Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a serious disturbance occurred at the dance-house of Captain KERRIGAN, No. 22 White-street. It seems an Irish entertainment came off at this place, for the benefit of some poor woman who recently lost her husband, and was left in a very destitute condition. After a night's enjoyment, the parties had a desperate quarrel among themselves, and muskets, bayonets, tumblers, and other weapons, were brought into requisition. They battled quite sharply for a few moments, when, owing to some person crying "A man is killed!" the combatants desisted. During the *melée*, one of the party, named JERRY MULLINS, received a shocking wound in the abdomen, and was carried away with the blood flowing copiously. An alarm was speedily sounded in the street, and Officers PETTIT and DARBY, of the Fifth Ward, forthwith entered the premises, and arrested JOHN KING, PATRICK LEONARD, and TERRANCE LEONARD, who were taking a lead in the row. They were all locked up, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and properly cared for.

Anti-Slavery Lectures—Rev. Antoinette Brown.

The second of this Winter's course of Anti-Slavery Lectures was delivered last night in the Tabernacle, by ANTOINETTE BROWN, before a very large audience. She advanced with considerable length and with ability the arguments employed by her sex against Slavery, and expressed her belief that modern Slavery was the foster-child of modern politics. She condemned in most emphatic terms the political subserviency under which the sex labors. Every department of public life was a standing testimony, she said, that man could not do the world's work well and do it alone. [Applause.] And never would oppression cease on the earth, never would human brotherhood prevail, until woman was admitted to a perfect political equality with man, and enabled to join him in the work of removing oppression, whether physical or mental, and promoting truth, morality, liberty and religion everywhere.

The Fashionable Season—Grand Ball of Lady Washington Engine Company.

The Grand Annual Ball of "Lady Washington" Engine Company, No. 40, came off last evening at NIBLO's. The Committee of Arrangements spared neither pains nor expense in making preparations for this brilliant affair, and the attendance was very large. Among those who participated in the pleasures of the evening were many of the most distinguished and fashionable New-Yorkers. The fair sex were generally admired, both for personal beauty and the fine taste they displayed in their style of dress. The "Lady Washingtons" were honored with the company of Ex-Mayor CONRAD, Capt. FRITZ, and other Philadelphians of distinction.

City Railroad—Loss of Life—Nobody to Blame.

Yesterday morning the Coroner held an inquest at No. 9 Pell-street, on the body of PETER WOOD, who died of injuries received on the Second-avenue Railroad, on Sunday evening. The verdict blamed "Mr. Nobody," as follows:

"We, the Jury, find that the deceased came to his death from the effects of injuries received by being run over by car No. 23 on the Second-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Chatham and Oliver-streets, on the 10th of December, 1854. We further state, that we exculpate the driver and conductor from all blame."

Deceased was aged 60 years, and was born in Ireland.

Bold Burglary—A Man Shot.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a number of thieves broke into the office of Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, and filed the keyhole of the safe and blew it open, but succeeded in obtaining nothing. Two men, who were near at the time attending a sick horse, on hearing the report went out, and met one of the burglars coming from the office with a pistol in his hand. As soon as he noticed them he fired, and his shot took effect in the thigh of one of them, named MICHAEL LIDDY. The alarm was immediately given, and the police soon arrived, but the villains had made good their escape. LIDDY was removed to his residence, No. 177 East Sixteenth-street, where a doctor was sent for, who pronounced him in a dangerous condition.

Col. Benton Coming.

We find this in the *Evening Post*:

"Mr. BENTON is engaged to lecture this week in New-York and Philadelphia on the subjects embraced in his discourse before the Maryland Institute at Baltimore on the 5th instant. The week following he will address the people of Boston, who have never before had the opportunity of listening to the great Missouri statesman. It is easy to predict for him an enthusiastic welcome. His popularity with the masses has never been so high as now."

☞ Mr. G. A. DIX, No. 10 Park-place, has purchased the interest of Messrs. T. L. MCELRATH & Co. in the American issue of *Household Words* and the *Illustrated Magazine of Art*. Both these works for December contain their accustomed variety of excellent matter.

☞ A splendid bull and cow were landed yesterday from the ship *Palestine*, from London. They were imported by P. T. BARNUM for his farm near Bridgeport, Conn.

☞ A new and improved Washing-Machine, in use at the Astor House, is advertised in our columns this morning. It appears to combine a number of advantages not before realized.

☞ In the Broadway Bank case, which has been on trial in the Superior Court for several days past, the Jury yesterday returned a verdict of $2,000 for the plaintiff—JAMES S. GIBBONS.

☞ Will Mr. WILLIAM S. HORTON, Visitor of the Poor, oblige the Editor of the TIMES by calling at the Office to-day between 1 and 2 o'clock?

☞ The *Prohibitionist*, a monthly journal, devoted to the Temperance cause, is published at Albany, upon a handsome quarto sheet, under the auspices of the State Temperance Society, at the very low price of *fifty cents* a year for single copies—fifty copies being sent for eleven, and one hundred for twenty dollars. It is edited by W. H. BURLEIGH, an able, spirited, and effective writer, and enlists the aid of various valuable contributors. Those interested in the cause of Temperance will find in this paper an exceedingly useful and efficient ally. Its circulation is very large and its influence correspondingly great. We commend it to public attention and favor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES.—WE HAVE RECEIVED BY steamer *Africa*, (made for our sales,) direct from this well-known manufacturer, a large invoice of gentlemen's Kid Gloves, adapted in color, style and quality to the approaching holidays. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 13.—A THANKFUL EPICURE. "I am a lover of good living. I know what it is to suffer the want of an appetite. For six years I was so afflicted that I could eat nothing that gave me pleasure in eating. Sometimes I would *fancy* a certain dish, but when it was put before me I could not relish it. I could not digest the most simple food without resorting to drastic pills. I was troubled with heart-burn, sour stomach, flatulency. If I took a glass of brandy or wine, or smoked a cigar, I would [illegible] the most disagreeable sensations in my stomach. But all this I have conquered. I commenced taking RADWAY'S REGULATORS—two every third night; the first dose gave me ease—I could eat whatever I craved for without difficulty. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, in a few seconds, will stop the heart-burn. RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the best medicine, in the form of pills, I have ever taken, and I have taken over one hundred boxes of different kinds. If I take one of the REGULATORS at 10 at night, I have a pleasant evacuation of the bowels by 6 o'clock in the morning; I then relish my meals. "J. D. HAMILTON, No. 31 Elm-st., New-York." RADWAY'S REGULATORS are superior, as a family physic, to all pills in use. One is sufficient to regulate—three will purge from the system all morbid and corrupt humors. N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

SEASON OF FURS.—GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles, and consisting of full sets of Hudson's Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Stone Marten, Chinchilla, Rock Marten, Mink, &c. His stock of Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs, he is confident, has never been surpassed by any ever submitted to the good taste and judgment of the ladies of New-York and vicinity. An immense stock of Gentlemen's Fur and Plush Caps, of the most recherche patterns, combining elegance with warmth, has also just been opened, and all who desire to fortify themselves against the blasts of Winter, are invited to call and examine them. Ladies' Fur and Felt Bonnets, together with an elegant variety of lovely Hats for Children. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SEBASTOPOL IS NOT YET TAKEN—AND THE new styles of Hats for Winter wear just introduced by KNOX, cannot be "taken" either. They are the ne plus ultra of elegance and fashion, combining beauty of shape and *durability of texture*. *Gentlemen of fashion and refinement* are aware of this fact, and so, at the commencement of each season, call at KNOX's up-town-show-room, in the Prescott House, No. 533 Broadway, or, if more convenient to them, at his long established stand, No. 128 Fulton-st.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM.—IN ALL COMplaints of the lungs, chest, throat, &c., such as old and painful cough, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, asthma, and it will be found the most sovereign remedy. Principal Dépôt No. 247 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN THE most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR—THESE VEGETABLE preparations, comprising a Bottle of Liquid and Jar of Pomade, are for sale by all the principal druggists, and at the dépôt, No. 300 Broadway, corner of White-st. Price $1 for the two.

PLAID CASHMERES AT 2s. PER YARD.—JUST received, a large stock of double-width Plaid Cashmeres at 2s. Also, Delaines, Merinoes, Paramettas, &c., equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—HOLIDAY BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—Ladies are invited to call and examine a Bonnet of entirely new shape and material, designed expressly for the Holidays. To be opened on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GO TO NO. 663 BROADWAY THIS EVENING, AND witness the greatest Ethiopian performance that has ever taken place. PERHAM'S Troupe will be there in full force, for the amusement of the people, and as they never do things by halves, a rare entertainment may be expected. Don't forget the gift tickets.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

SILKS—SILKS.—PERSONS WISHING RICH AND cheap Silks, will find it to their advantage to examine the extensive stock of LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, as he is selling Silks and every other kind of Dry Goods cheaper than any other establishment in the City.

CORNELIUS BAKER & CO. RESPECTFULLY ANnounce that the fire at their works in Cherry-st. will not cause a stoppage of their operations, as the workmen will be transferred to their other manufactories.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Persons wanting Fruit Trees, or the Garden, Grape Vines, Flowers and Ornament, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Orders sent to New-York. Ornamental and other trees shipping free to any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Holloway's Hessian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Remedy of 40 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure of Burns, Scalds, Bruises and all external injuries, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SINNER, Philadelphia. BEDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Sayers, Blossom Controlled and Compelled.—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The peculiar agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, tic, and kindred pains, is a constant inactive state that first attacks some portion of the outward nervous system, and ultimately directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weakness are a prey to a variety of evils, the many evils be enumerated. The nerves are the cause of all pain. Kill the nerve of a tooth, that tooth and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerve of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the human tenement insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, then, must be a preparation be that will infuse health, vigor, and a preparation be that energy into the nervous establishment of physical agents, as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the world knows, the record shows, that DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. If a person could witness the changes it brings about in the system of those who are "ready to perish," how it banishes melancholy, imparts vigorous energy, fills up and furnishes the emaciated, and imparts new life to the exhausted, he would be astonished. Price $1 per bottle, two for $3, six for $15. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 2 John-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ Temperance Reformation.—To the Temperance Committee of Ward Twelve and Vicinity.—A few weeks since, we, the undersigned, invited you to a similar call as the present, to notify the temperance made by the Ward Committee appointed for the others of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. You nobly responded to our call. Although we failed to receive the votes of our Thursday, the first inst., we day of reckoning, and the other citizens of our ward, we, and other citizens, at the glorious success of our Friend; and to assemble in the evening at the Lecture Room of Tabernacle, all of every Order, Society and Association, Temperance and Anti-Liquor, for congratulations and mutual congratulations. The public at large, are invited to attend.

William H. Poore, Theodore L. Cuyler,
Robert H. McCurdy, Thomas Denny,
James Hooper, John W. Oliver,
James Graham, Peter C. Ellis,
Amos G. Phelps, R. C. Andrews,
C. C. North, Samuel Foster,
John Mason, J. W. Kellogg,
Jacob Lorigh, C. Hoover,
Theodore McNamee, Moses T. Hewit,
Charles J. Warren.

☞ German Lectures.—No. 724 Broadway.—A series of six German Lectures will be delivered at Hope Chapel on THURSDAY EVENING of each week, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, on subjects of Geography, History and Literature. The Lectures will be delivered by W. LOEWE, A. WIESNER, A. BOECHER, C. SCHRAMM, G. A. WIELITZUNG and F. KAPP. The first lecture will be delivered by Dr. LOEWE. Subject—Geography of Asia. Tickets for the course, $1 50 each; tickets, 25 cents. To be had at the door; at SCHARFFENBERG'S LUM, No. 722 Broadway, S. WESTERMANN, No. 464 Broadway, W. RADDE, No. 292 Broadway, SCHMIDT, No. 291 William-st.; C. F. GUENTHER, No. 14 North William-st.; DUNG, No. 63 Bowery.

☞ Universal Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The guarantee members are hereby notified that Mr. Sweeney has been duly authorized to collect all arrearages, and will also receive payments at his residence, No. 140 Sackett-st., on EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, and on Saturday, from 5 to 10 o'clock P. M. It will be necessary for each and every member to pay the sum of $125 per quarter now, which sum must be paid by the end of the present month, and all lots unpaid for will be sold at public auction on the evenings of the above date at No. 140 Sackett-st.

N. B.—The regular meetings of the Association are held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 165 Bowery.

By order of the Association.
J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society.—The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and the Thirty-second of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1854, when the annual reports will be presented, and donations received in cash and subscriptions towards the support of the Society the coming year; and incidental business transacted. Addresses may be expected from Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, of the Baptist Church; Rev. J. M. REID, of the Presbyterian Church; and Rev. E. E. Cronise, Jr., D.D., of the Congregational Church. All persons who feel interested in promoting the best interests of their fellow-men are very cordially invited to be present.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—Have you tried the Balm of Thousand Flowers? It is the wonder of the world for beauty. It cleans the skin till each blush shines through like a ray gleam on the morning dew. It banishes freckles and Pimples and Tan. It makes the face feel as soft as down; it renders shaving a luxury, healthes cuts. All blotches and shags like dark clouds from the moon. And would you the far-famed manufacturers know? Why, forsooth, it's worth your cash.—FERRIDGE & Co., Sole Agents, 374 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

☞ To the Editor: Seeing that efforts are making by some of the Press, together with those gentlemen styled Brokers in Cattle, to discourage drovers and farmers from bringing their stock to market, for sale on Monday, hoping thereby to break down the opposition of those who are opposing their course, I feel bound to notify all such, that I am ready and willing to buy in the aforesaid cattle, I feel in unison drovers and farmers that on Monday last, 11th inst., there were some four hundred head of cattle in the Washington Drove Yard, and all sold for cash and good prices, and not half a dozen broker present. N. Y.

AN ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Dec. 14—Rev. A. A. WILLETS.—Rome.
Jan. 4—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING.—Constitution of Great and Independent States.
Jan. 18—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING.—Patriotism and Slave.
Jan. 29—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ No. 144 Chatham-street, near Varick.—W. & T. FAN HOUSE Store Store.—We have a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, of the most desirable sorts, sleeves and muffs lined with ermine and sable, gloves and muffs lined with ermine and sable, gloves and muffs lined with ermine and sable, sleeves and muffs, and fine Sable muffs, fine ermine. Also, ermine stoles, fine sable stoles, fine ermine. Also, ermine stoles, fine sable stoles, fine ermine. Also, ermine stoles, fine sable stoles

Affairs in Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

With copious files of Mexican journals before us, it is almost impossible to arrive at any confident judgment of the state of the country, or the designs of the Government. The condition of the country is sufficiently plain—as full of contention, disorders, almost political disorganization. But what the discontented are doing, and what progress they make, we have to gather from isolated parts, transpiring through presses subject to Government surveillance, and tinged with the hues which the Government chooses to impart to them. The suppression of much that is known to have occurred looks bad for the Government. The journals of the capital refrain, with marked caution, from expressing any opinion whatever upon public affairs. The only intelligence they contain in regard to the progress of the revolutionary movements is in a series of official bulletins of victories over the insurgents, which, if true, would long since have extirpated them; but somehow they rise again continually, to be beaten again in the bulletins. The silence of the Mexican press at this time offers a marked contrast to the impetuous denunciations with which the journals were filled during the progress of the revolution, two years ago, against ARISTA. We can only ascribe the absence of editorial comment on these stirring events of daily occurrence to the stringent censorship by the Government over the editorial leaders, and the absence of any zeal on the Government side. The *Trait d'Union*, which is published in the French language, publishes the daily reports of routs and victories, with the significant remark that it abstains from all comment, "for reasons which will be readily comprehended." If its commentary were favorable to the party in power, there is no reason for abstaining; on the contrary, the expression of its opinions would be gladly welcomed. The deduction, therefore, is unavoidable, that it keeps silence because it has only reverses to record, which it cannot well safely do under the tyranny of the dictator over the press.

An attentive examination of the facts as they have reached us, strengthens the impressions to which this view of the case leads.

A few months since President SANTA ANNA led a large and well-appointed army into the State of Guerrero. At that time General ALVAREZ presented the only resistance which appeared throughout Mexico to the sway of SANTA ANNA. With a considerable force he besieged ALVAREZ in Acapulco, the chief city of Guerrero, and the head-quarters of the insurrection. This siege he afterwards raised with some precipitation, withdrew his army and returned to the City of Mexico. There he announced, amidst pompous rejoicings, his triumph over the insurgents, and the complete suppression of the insurrection.

About the same time signs of discontent began to make their appearance in the State of Michoacan, the adjoining State on the Pacific, North of Guerrero. The discontented and their movements are first noticed in the Mexican city papers, as bands of robbers prowling about the country. Shortly after, however, we hear of their being defeated and driven from towns which we never before heard that they had taken. Lately they are recognized in the same papers as organized bands of insurgents against the Government, consisting of various parties of several hundreds each, and having for their political war cry, "No more Congresses."

With the exception of the late feeble demonstration in the State of Tamaulipas, on the frontier of Texas and the Gulf, the risings against SANTA ANNA's Government were by bulletins and newspapers confined to those two States. The Tamaulipas movement was speedily put down by the forces under Gen. WOLL.

But of late the Government papers give accounts of victories over insurgents in other places, where they have not previously announced that there was any insurrection. We have bulletins of defeats by the Government troops of large parties of the insurgents in the States of Jalisco and Guanajuato, and even in the central district of Mexico itself, while the operations against ALVAREZ dwindle down to a few reputed skirmishes on the inland frontier of the State of Guerrero, which would thus appear to be abandoned to ALVAREZ. Jalisco is one of the most populous of the Mexican States, and is the same that gave the first great impulse to the revolution against Gen. URAGA. The tidings that SANTA ANNA is fighting in Jalisco, look ominous for him. If the people there have taken up the insurrection, it is likely to become, and speedily, too strong for SANTA ANNA, and rumor begins to be busy with his preparations to retire before it.

The most singular event that we find in the late news, is the appeal to popular suffrage (the Plebiscite) which SANTA ANNA has instituted. It is a following in the footsteps of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and with about as much real freedom in the popular suffrage. By a special decree, books are ordered to be opened throughout the Republic on the 1st of December, in which voters are to inscribe their wishes whether the present extraordinary powers held by SANTA ANNA shall be continued to him. One book is provided for those who desire to inscribe an affirmative, and another for the negatives. The voter must write his name with his own hand, in the presence of an officer of the Government; and if he votes against continuing the power with SANTA ANNA, he is required to state who it is he would prefer. Other formalities are prescribed to make it more complicated, but it is evident that the whole voting is to be done under the intimidation of the Government, and that the result will be exactly what SANTA ANNA desires, and that the only effect of the inscription will be to furnish him with a list of his most decided opponents.

There is no limitation now to the term by or tenure by which SANTA ANNA holds his power, and it is therefore a mystery why he should have recourse to this singular proceeding, unless it be to obtain an appearance of popular strength, and to be able to track and identify those who may be dangerous in opposition. There is evidently something behind which is unavowed, but which is considered worthy of this extraordinary step—a *coup d'etat* or a crisis meditated—but what can we do more than merely conjecture. Yet it is evident that an insurrectionary feeling is widespread—that insurrectionary movements are taxing all the power of the Government to put them down, and suppress a public knowledge of them except by official reports, and that SANTA ANNA, received two years ago with hosannas, as a deliverer, has disappointed the hopes entertained of him, and is struggling for political existence with a discontented and turbulent people.

Consistency of Southern Politicians.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner.

The man who holds no opinion of his own, and who boasts to have never differed from his party in any act or thought of his life, is more apt to be a demagogue than a statesman. True consistency lies in fidelity to one's convictions of duty, however changing; and he is the safe politician who boldly avows and bravely adheres to those convictions under all circumstances. It is remarked that all the really great women the world has produced have held peculiar notions on the point of virtue. It is certain that the greatest statesmen of our own country have been distinguished for their political inconsistency. Even JEFFERSON himself repudiated in the writings from Monticello the Anti-Slavery principles to which the prime of his life had been devoted.

JACKSON went into the Executive office advocating some of the worst measures of the Federalists, proclaimed during his administration the most alarming and arrogant Federal dogmas, and yet laid down the reins of Government with the merited reputation of hero and champion of State Rights. CALHOUN, the honest politician, the Cato of his day, *may be quoted on both sides of almost every great measure of public policy.* Honesty, fidelity, capacity—the Jeffersonian tests—these, at last, are the true qualifications for office. Consistency, in the vulgar acceptation, belongs oftener to the demagogue and ignoramus than to the honest politician and the capable statesman. These high personal qualities which make us love, admire, and trust in men, belong oftener to the rash, impulsive, and brave, than to the cautious, calculating, and "consistent." If you judge Mr. WISE by by the acts of his life, we admit that, in our opinion, he has few *claims to consistency. But if you judge him by* the impulses of his nature, and the fidelity and chivalric bravery of his adherence to them, the verdict in his favor is emphatic and beyond question.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.—Wednesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 1, 17, 19 to 27.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 311, 319, 1068, 1072, 1076, 881, [illegible], 697, 1091, 1096, 1097, 1100, 1101, 714, 1037, 917.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1575 to 1579, 1581, 1583 to 1600, 1628.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 193, 223, 283, [illegible], 719, 682, 1287, 1053, 960, 238, 1082, 1166, 1156, 56, 332, 436, 1224, 386, 87, 196, 260, 125, 1061, 888, 1296, 752, 1298, 508, 896, 696, 721, 394, 1380, 1305, 1180, 608, 1066, 636.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 12.

Before Judge Betts.

ASSAULT.

In the case of Wilson, the mate of the ship *New-World*, convicted of assault with a belaying-pin upon one of the crew of the ship, his attorney, Mr. Larocque, applied to the Court this morning, that sentence should be deferred, in order to enable him to move for a new trial, saying that unless the matter was decided to-day Mr. Wilson would lose his position as mate on board the ship, which had already delayed some time for him.

The Judge said, that the District Attorney had informed him that evidence had come to his knowledge tending to ameliorate the character of the offence; that as the case now stood, he should deem it his duty to impose a severe punishment, and he was therefore inclined to give the accused an opportunity to move for a new trial on that ground, on his giving bail to appear at the February Term of the Court.

Mr. Larocque said that Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. would furnish any bail that the Court should require.

The Court fixed the amount of bail at $2,000.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

Frederick A. Pennoyer, a colored man, was then put on trial, charged with larceny on board the ship *Southampton*, of which he was steward.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the defence.

The cook and stewardess of the vessel were examined and testified that the accused, on the voyage, took the ship's flour and sold bread made of it to the passengers; that he also took beer and ale and sold it to them.

No evidence was offered for the defence, and the Jury found a verdict of Guilty.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

FOREIGN CORPORATION—PRACTICE.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Company vs. Ward.—The facts which give rise to the opinion are as follows:

MITCHELL, J.—The absolute right of a plaintiff to discontinue his action on payment of costs at any time before judgment or demurrer, or before the case was submitted to a Jury, has been the law, both of this country and of England, from the earliest period to this day, unless the Code has taken away that right. It was allowed in Chancery even when the cause was called on for hearing; although the defendants were ready to argue the cause on its merits, and strongly opposed the dismissal. (Curtis vs. Lloyd, 4, Mylne & Keene 194.) Chan. Walworth said (in Cummins vs. Bennett, 8 Paige 81,) that it is a *matter of course* to permit a complainant *to dismiss his bill at any time before an interlocutory* or final decree has been made in the cause upon payment of costs. It was conceded by the counsel on both sides that this right continued even if a cross bill were filed, but that then it did not carry the cross bill with it. But as the cross bill was the bill of the defendant, it remained in court until he voluntarily dismissed it, or it was dismissed by his default, or disposed of by the judgment of the Court. It was also conceded that the right existed in replevin when the defendant is an actor, and may notice the cause as well as the plaintiff, and continued on actions of contract after the law allowed a set-off to the defendant, and his right to recover from the plaintiff any excess of the set-off beyond the plaintiff's claim. In replevin the effect of the discontinuance was a judgment for the return of the property replevined, but that was only to carry out a necessary effect of the abandonment of the suit, viz.: that property acquired by the commencement of the suit should be returned when the suit was voluntarily abandoned, and this abandonment showed that the plaintiff had no right to the property, at least in that action; it could be obtained only by the institution of the suit, and the foundation for retaining it failed when the suit failed.

Doubt is expressed (in Wilson vs. Wheeler, 6 How. Pr R. 51-53) whether in a discontinuance by the plaintiff in replevin, it would be part of the judgment that the goods should be returned; but it is thus admitted that "the old cases under the English statutes evidently favored a return," (p. 51,) and the section of the Revised Statutes then quoted, (2 R. S. 530 § 53,) is broad enough to include a discontinuance, whether on the motion of plaintiff or defendant. It is "if the property specified in the writ has been delivered to the plaintiff, and the defendant moves judgment by discontinuance or nonsuit, such judgment shall be that defendant *have return of the goods,*" &c. *The defendant moves the judgment, although the order is made on the plaintiff's motion.*

The right of the plaintiff to discontinue his action having been sustained through all the changes of the law until the adoption of the Code, it must require some clear and unequivocal language to take it away—it is not to be taken away by implication unless the implication be an absolutely necessary consequence of some of the new enactments. The parts of the code referred to are section 274, allowing the Court to grant to the defendant any affirmative relief *to which he may be entitled;* section 256, allowing either party *in after issue* to give notice of trial; section 258, allowing either party noticing the cause for trial to proceed with the case and take a dismissal of the complaint, or a verdict or judgment, as the case may require; section 149, allowing the defendant in his answer to state any new matters constituting a defence or counter claim; section 153, allowing the plaintiff to reply to an answer setting up a counter claim; section 154, allowing the defendant when the plaintiff *fails* to reply or demur *within the time prescribed by law,* to move for such judgment as he is entitled to, and if the case require it, to have a writ of inquiry of damages; and section 168, declaring that new matter in the answer set up as a counter claim is to be deemed as admitted if it is not controverted.

The sections allowing a defendant, after issue joined, to notice the cause for trial, and after noticing it, to proceed with the case, and take such judgment as the case requires, apply to all defendants, whether they set up a counter claim or not. Yet it is not denied that the plaintiff may discontinue except when a counter claim is set up. Those sections do not therefore help the defendant's position; they apply only after issue is joined, not to this case when the time to reply has not yet expired. Sections 149 and 153 only allow the counter claim to be set up as a defense, and then permit the plaintiff to reply to it. They cannot affect this question. Section 154 allows the defendant, when the plaintiff *fails to reply or demur* to a counter claim, to move for such judgment as he is entitled to. That does apply, and it does give a defendant an absolute right in a certain event to have an affirmative judgment in his favor; but it is not until that event occurs that it gives any such right. It gives the right and limits it, and gives to apply when the plaintiff fails to reply or demur within the time prescribed by law. Before that failure on the part of the plaintiff, he retains all the rights which he had before; after that he loses the right to discontinue, except with the special leave of the Court. If the plaintiff replies to the counter claim, and his reply be false, or he cannot sustain it, then defendant ought not to lose any right which he would have had if the false or unsustainable reply had not been put in, and therefore in case of a counter claim after issue joined, the defendant noticing the cause for trial should, (as § 256 and 274 allow,) have his affirmative relief, and such judgment as his case may require.

The notes of the codifiers to their report of 1850, under chapter 4 of title 7 as to "the answer," (pp. 267, 271,) were referred to to show that they intended that the plaintiff should not have leave to discontinue. Such, no doubt, was the intention of those gentlemen in certain cases, as one of them present at the argument suggested; but as he also showed, they expressed that intention, not in the chapter as to answers which was adopted by the Legislature, but in chapter 1 of title 8, as to judgments in general; which chapter was adopted in part by the Legislature, but with the exclusion of the section referred to. This shows, first, that the codifiers deemed an express provision necessary to cut off the *general* right of the plaintiff to dismiss his own action, and that they did not mean to cut it off by implication; and, next, that the Legislature, having the subject before them, did not choose to alter the old law. In the chapter last referred to, section 748 corresponds with section 263 of the code; sections 749 and 750 with section 274 of the code, and section 751 with section 275 of the code. Then follows section 752, which was not adopted, and which proposed to abolish all other modes of dismissing an action except those therein specified. One of those modes was, "*by the plaintiff himself,* at any time before trial, if a provisional remedy has not been allowed, *or counter claim made.*"

It would seem to be clear that the Legislature did not intend to abolish this ancient and firmly established right of a plaintiff merely because a counter claim was *made;* and that the codifiers did not mean so unless their express provision for that purpose should be adopted. By clear implication they have abolished it when the plaintiff fails to reply or demur to the counter claim or to appear at the trial, but then only.

Whether under the general power of the Court to control its process and the orders made by it or in its name, it may not when the defendant will otherwise lose his redress, vacate an order of dismissal entered by the plaintiff, need not be examined. This case presents no such circumstances.

The case of Corkle vs. Underwood, decided by Judge Bosworth, in the Superior Court, has been submitted to us since the argument of this cause. In that case the plaintiff had failed to reply to the counter claim within the time prescribed by law—and then we agree that the plaintiff cannot dismiss his complaint without special leave. The order appealed from is affirmed with costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 12.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

GRAND LARCENY.

In this Court yesterday, John Morton, father, and John Morton, son, were placed on trial, charged with stealing $10 in gold coin, bank bills to the amount of $53, some silver coin, a silver watch, a silver guard and a gold guard, five finger rings, two pair of gold ear-rings, and other jewelry, the property of Ellis Burns. The robbery was alleged to have been perpetrated *on the night of November 14, at the house No. 234 Avenue B.*

The prosecutrix appeared on the stand to give her testimony. She was rank Irish, with the brogue very strong and disagreeable. It was a matter of great difficulty to get at her meaning, and owing to her innate stupidity, she was continually misapprehending the questions put to her by counsel. We were enabled to gather from her statement something like the following:

The prisoners boarded at the house of Mrs. Burns. The lady kept a liquor store,—a small Irish groggery,—and in the kitchen of the house slept Morton, senior. In a "far off bedroom" slept the son, a lad of 16. The property was in a bureau in the kitchen. On the morning of Nov. 15, Mrs. Burns got up at 6 o'clock to make breakfast. She heard the prisoners talking in the kitchen; the elder prisoner said he had lost his pantaloons, and a Dutchman who boarded there brought them in from the yard. Mrs. Burns, upon entering the kitchen, (so continues Mrs. Burns, [illegible],) found her bureau rifled of its contents. The prisoners were searched, but the property was not found in their possession, nor had anything been seen or heard of it since.

Two Irish boys, dwelling in the house, corroborated this witness, with almost as much brogue.

Several very respectable parties were called by the defence, who testified strongly to the good character of the prisoners. The younger one, especially, might, at various times, have stolen hundreds of dollars from his employer, and had never taken a penny. The elder prisoner, also, had his share of good testimonials.

Verdict "Not Guilty."

GRAND LARCENY.

John Brennan pleaded guilty to stealing $60 in gold coin from a man named Crist. Sentenced to two years in State Prison.

PETIT LARCENY.

Henry Johnston pleaded guilty to stealing a cow. Sentence six months in the Penitentiary.

GRAND LARCENY.

Charles Butler was charged with stealing on Nov. 4 a gold watch, chain, pencil case, bracelet and other property, belonging to Miss Wally Straub, dwelling now at No. 24 Liberty-street, but at the time of the robbery, at No. 20 Elm-street. The house in question was a questionable house. Unmarried ladies had lovers there. Miss Wally Straub was asked by counsel for defence, if she had lovers there, "'Tis none of your business for me to tell you what I do with lovers," said Miss Wally Straub, *in a very pretty broken accent, half German, half English.*

Mr. Milliken appeared for the defence, and put some home-thrust questions to Miss Wally Straub. She said she left her room from 11 to 12 o'clock in the morning, to go to the "grocery to get groceries;" when she went out, she saw the prisoner on a sofa in the bar-room, (they kept a bar there,) and when she returned, she didn't see him; she made her breakfast and missed her property: information was given to the police, and ultimately the prisoner was arrested.

Mary Rushman deposed that she bought a locket of the prisoner, which Miss Wally Straub identified at the Station-house; he also had a watch and bracelet to sell, which he wanted her husband to purchase.

Charles Lamb was a jeweler. He bought a watch from the prisoner, which he gave up to a police officer on application. Police officer Maynard obtained the watch from Mr. Lamb. It was identified by Miss Wally Straub. He also got the locket from Mrs. Rushman. He arrested the prisoner in the Park. When arrested, the latter tried to throw away a skeleton key, which being applied to the lock of Miss Wally Straub's door, opened it with ease.

It was attempted, by the counsel for the defence, to show that the prisoner had bought the watch of an old man named Wilts or Wilks, but though several Germans, who could not speak English, testified to that effect, through the interpreter of the Court, the Jury did not believe them. Verdict "Guilty"—and there was a pretty general conviction in the Court that it served him right. Sentence deferred.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

Neither the hard times nor the cold weather seem to effect a reduction in any article on sale in our retail markets. Prices are yet very high, and there is scarcely any change to note this week. The markets are well stocked.

FRESH MEATS—Of every kind are in large supply. Hind-quarters of Beef sell at 7c.@8c., and fore quarters at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. Beef-Steaks range from 12c. to 18c. ℔ lb., and roasting pieces of Beef, 12c.@15c. ℔ lb. Mutton 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.; Veal, 8c.@12c. ℔ lb.; Veal Cutlets 18c. ℔ lb.; Pork, 10c. ℔ lb.

The supply of SALT MEATS, likewise, is large; in fair demand, at usual prices—Corned Beef, 10c.@12½c.; *Smoked Beef, 14c.; Smoked Hams, 12½c.; Smoked* Shoulders, 9c.; Smoked Sides, 11c.@12½c.; Pickled Sides, 10c.; Jowls, 9c.; Sausages, 16c., and Bologna Sausages, 31¼c. ℔ lb. City-made Lard retails at 12c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Large stock, good demand, prices unaltered. State Butter, 20c.@25c.; Delaware County, 22c.@26c.; new Orange County, 25c.@30c. ℔ lb. Cheese, (ordinary,) 10c.@12½c., and Sausage Cheese 25c., ℔ lb.; Pine Apple Cheese, $1 12½ each.

EGGS—Are very dear—higher than last week. They are now sold at four for a shilling—37½c. ℔ dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME—Without change in prices. The supply large, but not quite so large as last week. Chickens, 12½c.@14c.; Geese, 9c.@12c.; Turkeys, 10c.@14c. ℔ lb.; Tame Ducks, 62½c.@$1; Black Ducks, 75c.; Red Neck Ducks, $1; Wild Broadbill Ducks, 50c.@62½c.; Canvas Backs, $1 50@$2; Fowls, 75c.@$1; Wild Pigeons, $2 75@$3; Tame Pigeons, $2 50@$3, and Partridges $1 12@$1 25 ℔ pair; English Snipe, $2; Quails, $2 25@$2 50; Robins, 75c., and Woodcocks $5 50@$6, ℔ dozen. Venison, 12½c.@18c. ℔ lb.

FRUITS—Apples, but more particularly Spitzenbergs and Greenings, are very abundant. Spitzenbergs are 25c. and Greenings 18c. ℔ half peck.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 25c.; Sweet Potatoes, 31¼c.; Turnips, (Russia and White,) 18c.; and Spinach 12½c. ℔ half peck; Beets, 8c.; Carrots, 6c.; and Celery 12c.@18c., and Red Peppers, 6c. ℔ bunch; New Cabbage, 4c.@17c.; Red Cabbage, 6c.@17c.; Savoy Cabbage, 4c.@12½c.; and Salad, 3c. ℔ head.

FRESH FISH—Bass, 10c.@12c.; Codfish, 4c.@5c.; Eels, 10c.@12c.; Flounders, 6c.; Halibut, 12½c.; Sea-Salt, 8c.; Lobsters, 6c.; Turtle, 12½c.; Perch, 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.; Crabs, 18c.@25c. ℔ dozen.

SALT FISH—Alewives, 1 cent apiece; Salt Mackerel, 10c.; Salt Shad, 12½c.; Smoked Halibut, 10c.; Dry Codfish, 4c. ℔ lb.; Soused Salmon, $2 50 ℔ can.

SHELL FISH—Are in improved demand; no variation in prices. Oysters, (Prince's Bay) 62½c.@$3 ℔ hundred. Clams, (Shrewsbury Hard) 37½c.@$1 ℔ hundred.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is ill-supplied, and in consequence inactive, at $7 for Pearls and $6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—We notice less animation in this line, but holders are firm, at 36c.@40c. for patent Sperm; 29c.@30c. for plain do.; 22c.@26c. for Adamantine, and 14c.@15c. for mould Tallow, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Exhibited no new feature. The day's business does not exceed 35 packages Mocha, at 14c., and 620 Rio at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—This staple is in fair request at steady rates, the day's sales reaching about 1,500 bales. The *Pacific's* absence prevented heavier movements. The receipts are not very large, but the supply is tolerably ample.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are retailing at 44c.@45c. for Western, and 42c.@43c. for Southern, ℔ lb. The stock is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are steadily increasing in value. The receipts are very limited, and there is but a light supply on hand; while a good inquiry exists for home use and shipment,—though the severe pressure in money affairs and the *Pacific's* absence, have operated as a check upon transactions. The day's business consists of 6,000 bbls. Prices have slightly improved and ranged, at the close, as follows:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50 @$8 00
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 75

Superfine Canadian is without any further change of importance. The day's movements embrace 1,500 bbls. at $8 75@$9, in bond; and $9 87½@$10 free ℔ bbl.—a few lots of low quality only having been sold at our lowest figures. Southern is in fair demand and very firm. There were 2,000 bbls. disposed of to-day at $8 62½@$9 50 for low mixed to good straight; $9 50@$10 50 for favorite to fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling in lots at $4 75@$5 ℔ 100 lbs. We have nothing additional to report in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

FRUIT—Sales have been made of 1,200 boxes bunch Raisins, at $2 40@$2 75 for wet dried and dry, with 400 boxes layer do., at $3 12½ each.

GINSENG—The market is inactive, but the article is pretty stiffly held, at 24c. cash, ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request, but its comparative scarcity and enhanced value impede operations. This day's sales do not exceed 1,000 bushels good Michigan white, at $2 20, and 1,200 do. Southern do., at $2 10 ℔ bushel. Rye is less abundant and is needed, at $1 40 ℔ bushel, but is not offered at this rate. Barley has not varied much. Oats are still freely dealt in, at 54c.@56c. for State and Western, ℔ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and being held with greater firmness, is not so brisk. The transactions since our last, including some that occurred last evening, add up 42,500 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for Western mixed, 93c.@95c. for Southern yellow, 94c.@95c. for do. white, and 96c.@97c. for round yellow ℔ bushel.

HAY—This day's operations comprise 800 bales River at previous prices.

HONEY—Cuba is in limited request for home use at 58c., cash, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—There exists a fair inquiry for new, which shippers need, at 34c.@38c. ℔ lb.

IRON—*Remains quiet and languid.* 70 tons Scotch Pig found buyers, in lots, at $34@$35, usual credit, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern appear in less demand, though we understand that they can now be had at $1 81¼@$1 87½, cash, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is on the decline. Sales were reported to-day of 60 tons Spanish, to arrive, at $5 62½ ℔ 100 lbs., cash on delivery, and a small parcel of German at $5 50, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is without activity or change in value.

MOLASSES—Remains quiet and depressed; 200 bbls. New-Orleans were purchased at 26c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut are in fair demand and firm at 4c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and unchanged. Spirits do. is selling slowly at 46c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar has not varied. Common Rosin is rather brisker, sales having been made of 2,000 bbls. at $1 65, afloat, and $1 80 ℔ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are less wanted. Olive is sparingly purchased at $2 55, cash. Linseed is moderately dealt in at 90c.@91c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil rules quiet at 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered at easier rates, but is not more in demand. The day's movements have been confined to 450 bbls., at $12 75 for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Mess was subsequently tendered at $13 ℔ bbl., but not taken. Dressed Hogs are unchanged in demand and value. There were 250 boxes Short Middle Bacon disposed of at 8¼c. ℔ lb. Lard appears pretty brisk and steady, sales having been made of 650 bbls. fair to prime at 10c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef continues as previously reported, the day's business including 300 bbls. at $8 50@$9 for Country Prime, $9 50@$11 for Country Mess, $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are precisely as last reported.

RICE—The market is very quiet and prices are entirely nominal.

SOAP—We heard that 120 boxes Castile changed hands, at 11c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales were made of small lots of No. 1 Nutmegs at $1; 1,000 mats Cassia at 27c., and 25 bags Pepper at 11c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are quite dull and drooping. Only 105 hhds. Cuba were purchased, at 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Some 15,000 lbs. Prime found buyers, at 12½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but firm. The past three days' sales embrace 60 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@8½c.; 50 bales do. Stems at private bargain; 120 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@13, and 26 Florida at 14c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The day's transactions include 400 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bales Cotton, at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; some Sea Island, do., at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 100 bales Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 600 tierces Provisions, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; 1,500 bbls. Rosin, at 2s.; 70 tcs. Rice, at 2s.; and 20,000 lbs. Whalebone, at 17s 6d. ℔ ton. For London, there were taken 240 pkgs. Bacon, and some tcs. Beef, at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre, there were shipped 400 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ℔ lb. For Bremen, the shipments were confined to 100 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s. 6d.; and 20 tons Measurement goods, at 30s. For Australia, Measurement goods were being taken, at 35c.@40c. ℔ foot. For other ports, we heard of nothing new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers) ... 134 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer) ... 19 Broad-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. SHAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers) ... 48 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers) 48 John-st.
CHAS. FRICKERT ... 37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man's) ... 37 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO. ... 29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
G. HEIN & CO., No. 22 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Fancy Lined Workstands, &c.

Auctioneers.
D. DRAPER ... 60 Wall-st.
[illegible]

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH ... No. 118 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr. ... 60 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener) ... 212 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 11 John-st.

American Soap Company.
[illegible]

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ... 119 Nassau-st.

[illegible]
INGERSOLL'S ... [illegible]
From 250 to 300 [illegible]. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 235 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM ... 5 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY ... 23 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 86 Gold-st., New-York. The Inks and Blacking in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY ... 379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 93 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY ... 349 Broadway. The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gellie's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer) ... 192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here) ... 75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND ... 339 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers) ... 279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign) ... 24 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE ... 588 Broadway and 3 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & APPLICK ... 258 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD ... 120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) [illegible]

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) ... 31 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's) ... 50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
G. C. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 28th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO. ... 4 South, and 38 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 30 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 35 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD ... 440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO. ... 144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 163 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent) ... 363 Broadway.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Woods) ... 38 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers) ... 87 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's) ... 67 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 7 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.) 30 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
[illegible] ... 75 Fulton st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE ... 106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers) ... 61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) ... 11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW ... 66 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS ... 109 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers) ... 30 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers) ... 31 Broad at Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SHORE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 18th-st. [illegible] Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 307 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ... 260 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS ... 265 Washington, and 206 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO. ... 44 Maiden-lane, and 39 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks) ... 40 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise judiciously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. [illegible] FOR BOYS—at the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 139 and 141 Crosby-st., open daily from sunrise until 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance [illegible] Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The Second term will commence Nov. 22.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 51 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 32 John-st., and C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., [illegible] & BUNNELL, No. 373 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Within sixteen to twenty-two miles of New-York, by railroad. One of 30 acres, one of 45, one of 58, one of 85, one of 106, one of 15, one of 160, and one of 80 acres. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the Shore avenue in the village of Astoria, L. I., convenient to the steamboat, ferry and stage routes, a double house nearly new and in good order, conveniently arranged, lighted with gas, supplied with filtered rain water, and other modern conveniences. The lot is about 100 by 200 feet, neatly laid out with trees, shrubs, and contains also a large ice-house. Address M. P. DAYTON, No. 62 Cedar-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time.
CHARLES LAMBERT.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A first class three-story and basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first-rate neighborhood up town. [illegible] on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. [illegible] TURNER.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 20 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mare, Edwards, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—In house No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 23d-st., in the 4th-story, with privilege of the cellar. Croton water in the house. Inquire of T. P. KING, No. 234 West 15th-st., near 9th-av., from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET.—An office or small store on Beekman-st., under the Market Bank, together with a large cellar and vault, in which there is an elevator to hoist and lower goods. Likewise, offices to let over the Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. Apply in the Bank.

OFFICES TO RENT—Two good offices, on the first floor of No. 36 William-st., near Wall. Apply to W. R. LE ROY, No. 36 William-st.

LAW OFFICE TO LET—Part of an office, with use of Library, to let on reasonable terms. Apply to JAMES C. BROWN, No. 20 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious wareroom, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, [illegible] to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $30 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and wareroom.
McDONALD BROS., No. 289 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A splendid 7-octave $310 Rosewood Piano Forte for sale for $225, as the owner is about to sail for Italy; been used but two months, made by the best City makers, perfect in all respects, and fully warranted; patent metallic frame, modern and improvements. It can be seen at No. 36 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M., for three days.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market.
BENNETT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

BASSFORD & BROWER'S PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.—Second-hand pianos bought, sold, and taken in exchange. All new music received as soon as published. Music sent by mail. Teachers supplied on liberal terms.
T. FRANKLIN BASSFORD,
FRED W. BROWER,
(Formerly of Jacques & Brother.)

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano Fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. WAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d av., cor. 14th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 315 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

MACHINERY.

NOTICE—THE GREAT KNOWLES WASHING MACHINE is now in operation at the Astor House, and saving from 10 to 15 girls a day in their washing. We entered our machine the last week too late for a premium. Notwithstanding, after washing for the Superintendent, they awarded us a diploma, with special approbation; and regretted that we had not entered sooner, as they would have awarded us the first premium, as we have washed six dozen to one of any machine at the Palace. The Railway Washing Machine that is in the Palace has been tried at the Astor House. They advertise they will give a $50 cup to any machine that will beat this. We will give them or others that which is far better, a $500 cup, that will come to the Astor House and wash one dozen to our three dozen. It is a question, without doubt, that the only true principle of washing is with the knuckles, and we use from 300 to 1,500, instead of a pair, as old Eve commenced with. We wash just as natural as a lady, to take a handkerchief up and rub between her knuckles only here so. There are men that have sold 3,000 of those machines in the last 18 months, that have bought of us once, twice, thrice, and some five different times. We have the Southern States, California and England rights, and now are taking out a patent in all Europe where it is not patented. Some call it hard times. Call on us, and we will show you that they are mistaken. A few counties around New-York for sale.
M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also, WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS P. PHILLIPS, No. 108 William-st.

HATS—SAVE A DOLLAR.—The new Hat Company, No. [illegible] and 141 Nassau-st., is furnishing a hat every way equal to any $4 hat in the City for $3. Those who [illegible] save a dollar.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, [illegible]. Price, $1. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Seventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 289 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Broadway, [illegible]

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 4.—I hereby certify that when I was about 12 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I could scarcely hear [illegible]. I remained in that situation until last Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I have used and am happy to say it has acted like magic and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one, will find me by calling at my residence, Coates-st., third door above 2d. Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.
Be particular and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for, if neglected, it results in consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. B. Sands, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Headly, E. A. Sands, Coleman & Crumbie, E. M. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Longvig and J. Jones.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness, or disability of a secret nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 40 Warren-st., near Greenwich.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence [illegible] member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SMETHIAN—For chapped hands, &c. Is certain in its effects, pleasant in its application and marvellous in its nature. One trial will insure confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 71 Fulton-st.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.
This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in general. [illegible] of the City, at very low rates.
[illegible]
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and the comforts studied by the proprietor, Mrs. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, operas, theatres, &c., &c., a good coffee room for gentlemen, and no servants charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN R. VALE.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS—Belgian Fine Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 497 Broadway. D. [illegible], Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists.
1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by FERD. BRACKELER.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by [illegible].
3. THE STORM, by RUBEN.
4. THE BULLS, by EUG. VERBOECKHOVEN.
These paintings will be exhibited from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., from this date to the 20th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, a new forty-horse power steam engine, and two others of fifteen-horse power each. Also, six new boilers, 32 inches in diameter and 28 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each; one boiler 36 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with two 14-inch flues; one boiler 42 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, with five 10-inch flues; two 30-inch double cylinder boilers, 20 feet long; one locomotive boiler of 20-horse power; two do. of 12-horse power. The above, or any part of them with pipe and fixtures, will be sold at a very reduced price for cash. Also for sale, 300 2½-inch, lap-welded tubes, each 7 feet long—price, 21 cents per foot. Apply to J. S. BUNCE & CO., Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Washington-st.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE.
TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of [illegible] cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be charged on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the first day of August, 1854.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES—These Grapes grew [illegible]. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and creamy. [illegible] Samples of the grapes can be seen at [illegible] 1 John-st., New-York. Also, the vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. [illegible] No. 23 Cortlandt-st. [illegible]

NOTICE—The undersigned has been appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the [illegible] of the late co-partnership of [illegible] & CO., and requests all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to him at his Office, [illegible] Nassau-st.—New-York, Oct. 25, 1854.
CHARLES E. SOULE, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, 14th, and FRIDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive salesrooms of J. H. Cook, Esq., No. 501 Broadway, [illegible] to be sold positively without reserve, consisting of Parlor Furniture—Elegant rosewood sets in every variety of pattern, both modern and antique [illegible]; etageres, pier tables, [illegible] [illegible] Dining-room and Library Furniture in oak, rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut comprising elegant extension dining tables, buffets, etageres elaborately carved, with marble tops; chairs and sofas covered in different colored morocco, plush and hair cloth; side tables, butler's stands, &c.

Bedroom Furniture—Rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, double and single enclosed washstands, elegantly carved, in suits or single, with chairs and lounges to match, upholstered and covered in the best material.

Cottage furniture, richly enameled and decorated, of every color and pattern.

Hall hat-stands, tables and chairs in rosewood, oak and [illegible], of the most desirable styles.

Office and counting-room furniture in rosewood, mahogany, black-walnut and oak, consisting of upright and low desks and secretaries, office tables, chairs, bookcases and racks, stools, library tables, &c.

Also, curtains in brocatelle and damask, and a large variety of miscellaneous furniture articles.

This stock comprises the largest and most complete assortment offered this season and will positively be sold without limit. We consequently invite our customers and the public to examine it before purchasing elsewhere, as the sale offers an unequalled opportunity for purchasers to supply themselves with rich, substantial furniture at low prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 12th, WEDNESDAY, 13th, and THURSDAY, 14th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Wm. H. Horsemann, Esq., No. 36 Maiden-lane, near William-st.—The entire stock of rich Fancy Goods and Holiday Presents, being the entire importation of the above well-known importer, (positively without reserve,) consisting of—

Rich Parisian Bronzes, [illegible] of the most recherche subjects and designs, all of which are warranted. French Porcelain Vases, tete-a-tete and other sets, superbly decorated, of various patterns; ormolu and crystal cabinets, jewel caskets, pen trays, card receivers—and entirely new articles in every variety, richly ornamented in arabesque and inlaid.

Gents' and ladies' Dressing and Writing Cases, in inlaid rosewood, ornamented in Buhl and variegated patterns, with solid silver fittings, and cut glass vinaigrettes.

Embossed Morocco Goods—comprising the richest description of ladies' reticules, gents' dressing cases, pocket companions, necessaries and other varieties of this manufacture.

Pearl inlaid and Silver mounted Jewel Caskets, card receivers and bijouteries of every description.

Fans of every description, comprising kid, silk and ornamented, framed in pearl and ivory, and richly carved, in all the finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City.

Toys—The largest and finest assortment, comprising every variety of pattern, from the cheapest to the most costly.

Also, superb bonnets in groups and statuettes.

We particularly request the attention of the public and those intending to purchase for the Holidays, to this sale, as combining the largest and most valuable assortment ever offered at auction in this City. Every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Terms, cash for all sums of $100 and under; over that amount, five per cent. off. Goods on exhibition on Monday, 11th inst. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., Sig. G. B. Pancoldi's importation, Bardiglio's Yellow of Sienna, verde antique, &c., &c., Roman and Grecian vases, Etruscan pitchers, Etruscan vases, globe vases, with handles elegantly carved [illegible] Mosaic inlaid tables; card receivers, with pedestals, supported by dolphins, vine and serpent handles; elegant carved tazzas of various sizes, supported by swans; watch cases, candlesticks, lions, elephants, fruit, wafer-stands, &c., &c.

Statuary Groups and Figures—Graces, Venus de Medicis, Cupids, Bacchus, Dancing Girls of Canova, &c.

Heavy silver-plated ware, tea sets, trays, liquor-stands, [illegible] groups and figures, Parian marble groups, vases, and figures; Chinese goods; an entire invoice French China dinner and tea sets, vases, figures, &c.; papier mache goods, Bohemian glass, &c. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed on the premises.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 65 Cedar-st., a large assortment of fancy goods, consisting of richly decorated and gilded vases, Colognes, card receivers, jewel caskets, [illegible] richly decorated dinner and tea sets, richly painted [illegible] Bohemian glassware, optical cut vases, Colognes, card receivers, [illegible] silver-plated tea and coffee urns, [illegible] forks, salts, [illegible] companions, ladies' work-boxes, &c., the whole forming a very desirable assortment of fancy goods.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom of HENRY & BUCK, No. 34 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the finest Hudson Bay sable, Genoa stone martins, Fitch martins, Kolinsky, Siberian squirrel, American and mountain martins, victorines and cuffs, circulars, talmas, &c.; also, gents' fur gloves, collars, and snow wolf, bear, raccoon, Isabella bear and buffalo robes. This sale is worthy the attention of country dealers, and those purchasing for their own use. Three splendid Genoa stone martins and Fitch Talmas, with cuffs to match; cost from $100 to $250 each set.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and 65 Cedar-sts., a splendid assortment of rich jewelry, diamond [illegible] [illegible] exhibition on the morning of sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., splendid silk dresses, just received from the Crystal Palace, where they have been exhibited in the Sardinian Department, consisting of about 10 silk dress patterns, of very superior quality and various styles—to be sold without reserve.

Also, a Paris embroidered ladies' black satin cloak.

Also, an invoice of superb diamond jewelry, consisting of single stone rings and pins, cluster do., and 4 gold watches, with richly engraved cases, made by Barwise Brothers, Royal Exchange, Liverpool.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., a large invoice of superb Meerschaum pipes, with stems complete, mounted in pure gold, silver, and exhibited at the London and Sydenham Crystal Palaces, all of which are warranted real Meerschaum, and mountings solid, as per catalogue, consisting of a large variety of every style and description, of the most exquisite workmanship and designs, together with Meerschaum cigar holders, mounted in silver, ivory and yellow amber.

THOMAS MANSON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE at 360 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.—Extension Dining tables, rosewood parlor furniture, enameled chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, mahogany, &c. chamber furniture. Also easy chairs, covered in brocatelle, French [illegible] wood piano-forte, made by Fisher of this City; one piano made in Paris. Also oil-paintings and mirrors, in rich gilt frames; also, papier mache tables and whatnots, and tables and chairs, second-hand, in good order, from a fashionable saloon.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, continued in store No. 87 Chatham-st., consisting in part of diamond articles, gold and silver watches, gold chains, bracelets, ear-rings, breast-pins, rings, silverware, clocks, &c.; also, glass cases, fixtures, and two of Herring's large fireproof Salamander Safes, of the best description. Sale peremptory, as the owner is declining business. Store to let to 1st of May. Catalogues ready this morning.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine and No. 65 Cedar-st., oil paintings—A large and splendid collection of fine oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, consisting of landscapes, marine views, portraits, Holy Family, Scripture pieces, &c., by eminent Italian, German and English artists; splendid oval paintings on silk, attached to glass, by Chambault; landscapes, figures, portraits, flower pieces, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & BEEBE & CO.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant Household Furniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, 3 very rich rosewood parlor suites, 4 do. painted and enameled cottage chamber suites; also, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, tables, &c. Also a lot of good second-hand Furniture. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 94 6th-av., consisting of sofas, [illegible] bureaus and washstands, mahogany chairs, rockers, [illegible] carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c.; china, crockery and glassware, cooking stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive.

W. COLE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Assignee, at No. 466 Broadway, a general assortment of jewelry, consisting of bracelets, brooches, crosses, keys, pins, pencils, ear-rings, lockets, chains, &c. Also, desks, [illegible] jeweler's iron safe, Herring's [illegible] W. COLE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO.—Will hold their regular semi-weekly sale at auction of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY (Wednesday) Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be obtained at their office, No. 31 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution, I will expose for sale, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 310 Broadway, an assortment of millinery articles, consisting of white and colored silk hats, velvet and straw hats, ribbons, &c.

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

JAS. R. BURNHAM, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to, and including the 16th day of November instant, but no transfer will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. F. BUNCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or of the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—(for many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company)—is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. Dividend and Interest Warrants collected and remitted. MR. JACOB R. LE ROY, as the special partner, has contributed Fifty Thousand Dollars to the capital of the concern.

GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose instalments have not been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD BONDS.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to send the numbers of their Bonds on or before the 15th proximo to my address.

JAMES FORSYTH, President of Saratoga and Washington R. R. Co., Troy, N. Y.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$10,000 WANTED—On Bond and Mortgage on a first-class house, brown stone front, on 17th-street, below 5th and 6th-avs.; worth $25,000. Apply to HURST & GENET, No. 14 Wall-st.

THE JANUARY INTEREST—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his Office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January 1855.

PARQUIOQUE BANK—DANBURY, CONN.—Redeemed at ¼ per cent., by CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 65 Wall-st.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED for cash. Address Box No. 1,364.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 6 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds of this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, [illegible] an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19 '32-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy28 '54-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 23, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. BAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27 '54-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n20 '54-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill-holders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The Eighth-avenue Bank having failed to redeem its circulating notes issued to the said Bank, the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of the said circulating notes have been sold pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of (94) ninety-four per cent. has been declared on the said circulating notes, which will be paid on presentation of the same at this Department.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

NOTICE.—A cash dividend of 5 per cent on the full paid stock of this Company, and the same pro-rata on the new Stock issued by order of the Board April 5, 1854, has been declared out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1854, payable to the Stockholders, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed for ten days, on and after the 23d inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

Dec. 6, 1854. PARKER HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the Office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1854.

THE INTEREST due 15th inst. on the New-York Central Railroad Convertible Bonds, ($3,000,000 Loan) will be paid at this Office.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

$1,000—BURGLARS FOILED.—J. C. MORRIS, Esq., Agent of World's Safe Company, No. 110 Pearl-st.: Dear Sir: The No. 7 Safe and No. 2 Lock, "Lillie Patent," purchased of you last Spring was operated on by burglars on the night of Nov. 30, without success, or injury to the Safe or Lock. They worked all night—judging from the appearance of small pieces of sperm candles found in the morning near the safe. It contained about $1,000. The key was left with the safe, which the burglars had the use of; but it was of no service to them, and their operations caused us no inconvenience, except the loss of the key. The confidence we put in your Safes against burglars is now fully established. Yours respectfully, HICKS & HATHAWAY, No. 114 Broad-st. New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—A fine article of Lump Cumberland, equal to Liverpool for family use, and also fine for blacksmith's use, for sale low. Also Red Ash and White Ash Coal at the lowest rates. Apply to LEEDS & POTTER, No. 436 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 4th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 63 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 390 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PROSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—Having Harpers', Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to B. W. & T.'s Book-Bindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with dispatch.

The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to Carriers for cash.

Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular in the directions for binding. BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located.

Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information, with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or sound convenient.

References: Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 8 and 9 Jefferson Market.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept 20	1854
Saturday, Oct 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct 4	1854
Saturday, Oct 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct 18	1854
Saturday, Nov 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov 1	1854
Saturday, Nov 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov 15	1854
Saturday, Dec 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov 29	1854
Saturday, Dec 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves	Boston,	Wednesday,	Dec. 6
AFRICA, Harrison, "	New-York,	Wednesday,	Dec. 13
ARABIA, Judkins, "	New-York,	Wednesday,	Dec. 27
AMERICA, Lang, "	Boston,	Wednesday,	Jan. 3
ASIA, Lott, "	New-York,	Wednesday,	Jan. 10
CANADA, Stone, "	Boston,	Wednesday,	Jan. 17
AFRICA, Harrison, "	New-York,	Wednesday,	Jan. 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new,	Kossuth,	Northampton, new,
Chimborazo, new,	Jno. Adams,	Emerald Isle, new,
Constellation, new,	Kingston,	Dreadnought, new,
West Point,	Roscius,	Wm. Tapscott, new,
Cornelius,	Antarctic,	Empire State,
Richard Morse,	Centurion,	Andrew Foster,
Sheridan,	Garrick,	Jno. Bright,
Empire,	Arctic,	Constellation,
Florida,	Underwriter,	Underwriter,
Fulton,	E. Z.,	New Hampshire,
A. Z.,	Siddons,	Jno. Rutledge,
Progress, new,	Roscius,	State Rights.

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, W. Harrison, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, (2,500 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, being but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail.—The steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure Passports before securing their tickets. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thomas Lyon, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. Skinner, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. T. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	Henry V. Ades,
A. C. Dowling,	W. Mangles,	Henry E. Hollister,
Gurdon B. [illegible],	Francis Dunn,	John C. Astor, Jr.,
George V. Rigas,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cowles,	Daniel D. Baile,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, lower corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac Y. Fowler,
Wm. Shell,	N. F. Freeman,	Chas. Y. Cromwell,
J. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John Y. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fromm,	Samuel P. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LECONTE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Leading,	Peter A. Titus,	Henry R. Barrow,
Joseph Macy,	J. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. S. Wells,	Caleb Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	P. W. Peasall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st. and No. 271 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. 262 Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested in bonds and mortgages.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 11, (Sundays excepted,) for Albany and Troy.

LEAVING DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE-STREETS.—Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations North; Way Express, 3 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and Stations North, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 11 P. M.; Croton Falls at 10:15 A. M., stopping at Way Stations.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.—Croton Falls at 4 P. M., stopping at all Stations above Williams' Bridge; White Plains at 2:30, 5 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and Stations North; Williams' Bridge at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:30, 9 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.—Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M., White Plains at 12 M.

Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo, and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK—Mail Train leaving Chatham Four Corners 8 A. M., stopping at all Mail Stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 12:45 P. M. Leaving depot Western Railroad, corner of Maiden-lane and Dean-st. Express Train leaves Troy at 3:30 P. M. and Albany 3:45 P. M., stopping at Chatham Four Corners, Philmont, Martindale, Hillsdale, Copake, Millerton, Amenia, Wassaic, Dover Plains, South Dover, Pawlings, Patterson, Towners, Brewster, Croton Falls, White Plains and Williams' Bridge. Passengers by this train will not be landed between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge, unless coming from above Croton Falls. Passengers between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge must take the regular Train, leaving Croton Falls at 5 P. M., 7 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all Stations between Croton Falls and Fordham, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M.; 3 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all Stations between Croton Falls and Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 6:30 P. M.; 5 and 7 A. M., 2:15 and 5 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all Stations; from Williams' Bridge at 6:40, 8:30 and 10:10 A. M., 12:45 M., 3:45, 6, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all Stations. Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:15 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—Trains will leave for Croton Falls and all Way Stations, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, will leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations. Passengers by the Sunday Trains will be received and landed in New-York, at the 26th-st. Station only. Freight for Albany received daily, until 4 P. M., at the depot, corner of Centre and White-sts.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

First—St. Louis Day Express .... 9:15 A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10:05 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER,

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northwestern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense by transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Omnibus Runners. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—3:30 P. M. Express Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—7:05 P. M. Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. 12 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

For Somerville, (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) for Piermont [illegible] Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Trains 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train 12:30 A. M. For Peekskill 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 6 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 in 1st; $2.25 in 2d-class, and $3 in 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M.; $2.25, stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M.; and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal, and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare, $3. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, 1854.

J. STUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Your favor, requesting an account of the raising of the steamboat *Preston*, came safe to hand, and we hasten to give you the following details of her loss and subsequent recovery.

The *Preston* struck a large submerged rock on the Missouri River, 60 miles above St. Louis, last month, and filled in about 40 minutes, and sunk in about 10 feet water. She was somewhat listed, and one guard and part of her deck was just out of water, while the other guard had 3 or 4 feet of water over it. We sent one of our steam driving bell-boats (the "Submarine, No. 6") to the wreck, where she arrived on Sunday at dark. The next morning, while part of her crew were adjusting the suction hose (11 inches in diameter), our carpenters curbed off the hatches, and by 10 o'clock A. M. steam being up, we started the pump, and in less than ten minutes the water was so low that the suction pipe took air, the water being only 7 or 8 inches deep on her floor timbers. The pump kept the water down until the carpenters succeeded in bulk-heading or partitioning off the break in the hull, and before dark the *Preston* was safely floating. Steam was raised on her, and she was brought down to this city, where she has been docked. The pumping engine used on this occasion was one of your pattern, called B No. 9, and some idea of its power may be inferred from the fact, that we did not stop the break at all in her hull before we pumped the water out of her. The dock showed the damage to be the crushing in of her larboard knuckle for 20 feet. The planks were completely shattered for this distance, and about 30 inches in width, and every timber, buttock, and her knuckle keelson in this space was broken in.

The tonnage of the *Preston* is about 150 tons. We estimated the discharge of the pump at about 500 bbls. of water per minute. The stream from it was 10 inches deep, 25 inches wide, and ran at the rate of 10 miles per hour, as we ascertained by a light paddle-wheel made for the purpose.—Yours truly, (Signed,) EADS & NELSON.

The "Gwynne Pumping Engine" may be seen in operation at the Eva Works, south side Atlantic Dock Basin.

Visitors are invited to call and see model at No. 15 Greenwich-st.

HARD TIMES!—STUDY ECONOMY.—MEND YOUR CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—WIDDOWS' PRIZE MEDAL CRYSTAL CEMENT, price 25 cents per bottle, inseparably unites any colored material with scarcely a perceptible joining, by simple application. Every family should keep the article on hand. Sold generally throughout the United States by druggists and crockery and fancy goods dealers, who may obtain their supplies on liberal terms from KINSLEY & DARLING, Wholesale Druggists, No. 68 Vesey-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims not heretofore presented against the late firm of ANDREWS & McCLURE, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscriber, at No. 115 Crosby-st., New-York. F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 15 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 43d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers at City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 43d-st., and the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d sts., and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side thereof. And, also, all those certain other pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 41st and 42d-sts., on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—RALPH MEAD, EDWIN MEAD, RALPH MEAD, Jr., and OBADIAH MEAD, Plaintiffs, against THE CANAL BANK OF CLEVELAND, Defendants.—To THE CANAL BANK OF CLEVELAND, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 25 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars with interest from the 9th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 19, 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1854.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1854. JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

d6 law6wW No. 25 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JAS. A. POTTER against THOMAS J. FALES and JOHN S. GRAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and eighty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1854.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of November 1854. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND,

n15-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK A. COE against SAMUEL CALDWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 33 John-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in his action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 19th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1854. BELL & COE,

n30 law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 John-st.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County.—WILLIAM F. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSSELL and MARY J., his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM CRUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 28th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 27, 1854.

A. G. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

s13-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., and LEWIS WILSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON, Jr., defendant.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County in the City of Utica, on the 27th day of October, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you in the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 21st day October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Utica, Oct. 27, 1854.

KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

n1-law6wW Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr.—Summons for a Money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON, Jr.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County in the city of Utica, on the 27th day of October, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of four hundred and seventy-five and 56-100 Dollars, with interest from the 16th day of August 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Utica, Oct. 27, 1854. KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

n1-law6wW Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—JACOB H. SACKMANN against JOHANNES H. NOLL and ELIZABETH, his wife, LAWRENCE FRANCK and MARY, his wife, HEINRICH DUSSEL and IDA, his wife, SEBASTIAN BAUER and KUNIGUNDA, his wife, and JACOB EBELAN and ANDREW WEDEL.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, HEINRICH DUSSEL and IDA his wife, and SEBASTIAN BAUER and KUNIGUNDA, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Kings County Clerk's office, December 12, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 161 Fulton st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec 12, 1854.

d13-law6wW DANL. TREMBLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, late of the City of New-York, cloth dresser, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 11 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of June, 1854. ELIZABETH A. BURKMAIER, Administratrix, &c., of

je21-law6mW GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. E. HART, No. 31 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the Nineteenth day of September, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

s20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against DAVID STANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at No. 395 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.

DAVID R. STANFORD, CAROLINE S. BROWN, ELIZA STANFORD, Executors.

n29-law6mW

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between JOHN McKILLOP and JAMES WILLIAM KIMBALL, under the style of JOHN McKILLOP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the Commercial Agency will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers at No. 25 Nassau-st., under the firm name of HAWES & McKILLOP.

CHARLES S. HAWES, JOHN McKILLOP.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No 20 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of good parlor and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found so recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 29 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road to 120th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by said assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 5th av. between the northerly side of 109th-st., and the southerly side of 120th-st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 5th-av. and the 4th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 5th-av. and the 6th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 4th-av., to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 4th-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 9th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 3d-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this city, on or before the 23d day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 3d-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

n16-law

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall st., in this City, on or before the 28th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 36 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 3d day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north, by the southerly line or side of 67th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 63d-st.; on the east, by the westerly line or side of the 6th-av.; and on the west, by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 6th av., between 56th-st. and 59th-st. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between 59th and 60th-sts., aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS BAGLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1854.

WILLIAM V. BRADY, WALTER U. QUINBY, Executors.

o25-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WYATT F. BETTS, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her office, No. 149 6th-st., in the City of Williamsburg, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 3, 1854.

o11-law6mW ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Office, No. 39 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1854. CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA,

s27-law6mW Administrator.

New-York Daily Times

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. William R. Whittingham, Rector, GEORGE A., son of Adrian R. Van Bokkelen, (deceased,) to MARY F., daughter of John Miller, M. D., all of this City.

At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Rev. J. H. DURYEA to Miss SARAH JANE BURHANS, daughter of the late John Burhans, both of Paterson.

At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. DAVID H. BISHOP to Miss MARTHA BLOOMFIELD, all of the above place.

At Elm Plain, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. E. S. [illegible], GEO. CROSBY, of New-York, and CARRIE A., daughter of the late Elias Birchard, Esq., of the former place.

At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 3, by Rev. A. [illegible], Mr. J. HENRY TAYLOR to Miss FRANCES ALMIRA [illegible], both of this City.

At Hornellsville, on Sunday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. A. Robinson, Mr. ANDREW S. CHARLES to Miss AMELIA C., daughter of Rev. A. Berky, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 11, ELLEN JANE MCQUILLAN.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Edwin Mead, No. 74 7th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 12, MARY, only daughter of Samuel and Helen Coles, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 287 Spring-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 11, of lingering illness, WILLIAM HENRY SNOW, son of Mrs. Maria L. Snow, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, the late Francis D. Allen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Amity-st. Baptist Church, corner of Wooster-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 12, after a short illness, CATHERINE B., infant daughter of Wm. C. and Charlotte L. Bradley.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 252 Broome-st., at 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 12, after a lingering consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John Wilkin, No. 183 Norfolk-st., GEORGE FREDERICK COHN, late of Montreal, Canada, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 11, THERESA, wife of V. S. Vesie, after a lingering illness, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 13th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Gates and Franklin-avs., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 12.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Statement published this morning, which, by exhibiting no increase of Specie in the face of considerable receipts from California, and no Foreign exports, creates some discussion as to the source of the drain from this City; together with the frequently reported failures in mercantile business here and in Boston and Philadelphia, had a depressing influence on part of the Stock list to-day. The decline in the Speculative Railway Shares and Nicaragua Transit Stock, about 1 ₩ cent. each, was most marked. The demand for some descriptions of Bonds was again fair, and large purchases of Erie Incomes, due in February, continue to be made for account of parties who are about to take an interest in the new loan of the Company to be awarded in January. The cash sales were at 94 to 94½ ₩ cent. Illinois Central Bonds dropped off ½ ₩ cent. Virginia State Stocks, which are less freely offered than last week, meet with purchasers at 89½ ₩ cent. The transactions in Erie and New-York Central shares were not large at the decline. The short sellers in Central have partially supplied themselves with cash stock for delivery on Thursday, partly by purchase and partly by advancing the money to holders who are willing to lend their certificates in order to get the use, at a reasonable interest these hard times, of their market value. There was much inclination to press the sale of Nicaragua Transit Stock. This and the other California steam line feel the influence of the revulsion in the times upon their passenger trade. They do not compete with each other as formerly, in the day of semi-monthly sailing, and are said to get fair prices for what business they do, but the weekly trips are not encouraging, either to or from California. Adventurers are less able to bear the heavy cost of removal. The Nicaragua Stock closed at 16⅛ ₩ cent. The nominal par is $100 on 80,000 shares; but the actual cost of the concern, $30 or less, as represented in their Steam line and transit privileges at Nicaragua. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company, actual par $1,000, are not dealt in at the Brokers' Board, but are occasionally sold at from $400 to $500, or 40 or 50 ₩ cent. Hudson River shares are steady at 30½@31. The partial closing of the river by the cold weather of last week, enabled the Railroad to double its earnings, as compared with the corresponding nine or ten days of last year. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad this afternoon, the resignation of Mr. NELSON ROBINSON, a member of the Board, was tendered and accepted. Mr. R., we understand, to-day resumed his seat at the Brokers' Board.

The rates of Foreign Exchange for the packet of to-morrow were a little steadier to-day, and there was a fair request for favorite Bankers' names at 108½@108⅝ on London. A good deal was done, too, in transient Bank and first-class mercantile bills at 107¾ to 108, while there continued to be a liberal offering of Produce Exchange, with or without shipping documents, within the range of 106½@107½. The regular Importing trade appeared to be more in the market as buyers. The figures on the Continent were:

Paris.........	5.15 @5.20	Hamburg.......	36⅛@ 36¼
Amsterdam....	41 @ 41⅛	Antwerp........	5.18¾@5.18¾
Frankfort.....	41⅛@ 41¼	Berlin and Leipsic.........	73⅛@ 73¼
Bremen.......	78⅛@ 79		

The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia has transmitted to a Stock firm in this City—Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, Continental Brokers—the following figures concerning the Debt of the State, which go to Europe by the packet to-morrow in the Circular of those gentlemen:

Dr.		
Internal Improvement Loans....	$21,924,170	
Bank Loans........	450,000	
		$22,374,170
Cr.		
Productive Six per Cent. Stocks.	$10,298,440	
Non-productive Works........	15,697,322	
		$25,995,762
Annual Revenue from Taxation, &c.		$2,515,300
Interest Fund for 1855....	$1,348,450	
Redemption or Sinking Fund....	222,742	
Surplus Revenue....	940,808	
		$2,515,000

A correspondent suggests that we have not alluded in this column to the Banking movement of the United States, as reported by the Treasury Department. This is a mistake. The tables were made up at Washington last Summer, and the aggregates were carefully compiled and published in the TIMES soon after. But we now repeat them from the Secretary of the Treasury's recent report:

BANKING MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES FOR THREE YEARS.

	1850-1.	1853-4.
Number of Banks......	879	1,208
Capital............	$227,807,000	$301,736,000
Specie...........	48,671,000	59,401,000
Circulation........	155,165,000	204,689,000
Deposits..........	128,957,000	188,188,000

Another of the small City Banks, the CENTRAL, was this afternoon suspended from the Association of Banks in the Clearing House. The exchanges of the Bank were made to this afternoon, but the Standing Committee of the Clearing House having been called to examine its condition, the result just stated was arrived at. The Capital Stock of the Central Bank is $300,000. The Stock securities at Albany, including the premiums, over $100,000 against an outstanding circulation of $83,000. The Bank was established only eighteen months or two years ago, under the Presidency of Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, formerly Comptroller in the City Government. The three Banks of the Association which have thus been lately suspended from the Clearing House, and whose affairs will be liquidated, reported as follows on the Official Averages of December 2. The first two were not in the Averages of December 9:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Knickerbocker....	$323,723	$3,925	$83,369	$142,742
Empire City......	494,163	31,270	162,369	214,484
Central..........	304,196	21,964	85,909	192,720
Central, Dec. 9...	301,279	22,465	83,722	186,240

The non-arrival of the United States steamer *Pacific* leads to the impressions that her day of sailing from Liverpool was changed from Wednesday, 29th November, to Saturday, Dec. 2, in which case she will not be due here until Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning. Mr. COLLINS, who is now at Washington, has obtained the leave of the Government to make the days of sailing from New-York, alternate Wednesdays, instead of alternate Saturdays, as at present, to make the inconvenience to the public as little as possible from the withdrawal of half the Cunard line. This will give a regular weekly packet between the two lines. The *Pacific* under this arrangement will return on Wednesday, Dec. 27, instead of Dec. 23. It is hoped that a Cunarder will be ready to sail from this port or Boston, Wednesday 20th.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $62,-605; disbursed $52,598, and held at close $6,738,-241.

The Circular of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. for their English correspondents, to go out by the *Africa* to-morrow, takes the following view of the existing condition of Money affairs on this side:

"Since our last report of 28th ult., the tone of the Stock Market, although still unsettled, has considerably improved. Prices have fluctuated frequently, but the general tendency is upward. The principal advance is in Erie Railroad Shares and Income Bonds, and it has been produced by the more encouraging prospect of the negotiation of the new Bonds. The general features of the Money Market are more encouraging. The continued decline in Foreign Exchanges, and the consequent cessation of Specie shipments, with the decreased imports of merchandise, warrant the hope that the financial embarrassments which have existed throughout the current year will shortly be removed. As business operations have been greatly reduced, the amount of capital required is comparatively limited, and the demand for Money must gradually decrease. Confidence, however, has been so much impaired, that it will probably be some time before it again becomes general. There is no change in the rates of interest. The supply of money on demand is rather increasing, and it is freely loaned on available securities, at 7 ₩ cent. The demand for commercial paper is limited, and the best names cannot be discounted under 10@12 ₩ cent. In consequence of the forced liquidation of the floating debts of Railroad Companies, but little of this class of paper appears in market, and, to effect a sale, high rates of discount have to be submitted to. There have been a number of failures among the small dealers, upon whom the pressure is now severe. The want of confidence in paper increases the amount of capital seeking investment in Stocks. The Bank panic in the Western States appears to have ceased, and the supply of State Stocks, from this source, is at the moment comparatively limited. The sales during the fortnight have been large, particularly of Virginia 6's, which declined to 86, but are again in demand at 89@90. A large part of these and other bonds held by the Banks must already have been realized, and many of them have been purchased as investments by citizens of the States in which they were issued. But a very small amount has been taken for foreign account."

To parties interested in American Stocks and business on the Continent, Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. write as follows:

Since our advices of the 5th instant, the decline in exchanges on Europe, the stoppage of specie shipments, the receipt of more than the usual amount of gold from California, the increasing prospects of the negotiation of the approaching Erie loan, and the rather smoother appearance of matters in the West, have imparted a more cheerful tone to our market. This tendency to improvement is, however, somewhat checked by the uncertainty as to further news from Europe, and also by the occurrence of failures of more or less importance, both here and in the neighboring cities, as well as by the weakness and irregularity shown by one of our City banks—to which, however, but little importance is attached.

The oscillations which our fancy stocks, as well as railroad stocks, have experienced during the week, have been gradually tending upwards. The advance on the prominent railroad stocks have been as follows—viz.: On Erie, 4 ₩ cent.; on Hudson, 3½; on New-York Central, 5; on Reading, 1; on Michigan Central, 1½; on Cleveland, Columbia and Cincinnati, 1. The Erie Income Bonds have been in active demand, and close at a rise of 7 ₩ cent. Illinois Central Bonds, on the other hand, remain heavy. With lesser quantities offered for sale, Virginia 6's have advanced 4 ₩ cent., Indiana 5's 1½, and Missouri 6's 1 ₩ cent.

We cannot notice any marked falling off in the demand for Money, nor in the rates it commands. Loans on demand, 7 ₩ cent.; business paper, 12@15 ₩ cent., and long loans, 15@18 ₩ cent., and even higher.

The excess of importation noticeable at the end of the fiscal year, as officially shown, has since materially diminished. This diminution is yet becoming more decided, as will be seen by comparing the amount of duties collected in the five principal ports—New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New-Orleans—in November, 1853..........$4,580,000 with those collected November, 1854........2,850,000

Decrease..........	$1,670,000

This is one of the signs which must be welcomed as calculated most effectually to bring to an end our long existing financial difficulties.

MESSRS. ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co. will hold their regular semi-weekly sale at Auction of Stocks and Bonds, on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) December 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Two legal cases, of some financial interest, have just been decided in the Courts of this City. The first on a suit instituted by Mrs. E. HOPKINS, to recover $500, deposited with Mr. S. DRAPER as security for a time contract to receive 200 shares of Harlem Stock at a given price. The deposit was made by a Dry Goods Clerk in the name of "E. HOPKINS," which was supposed by the other party to be his own name. The KYLE fraud and rapid depreciation of Harlem took place before the maturity of the contract. Mr. DRAPER did not establish that he had the Stock on hand when sold, and during the pendency of the contract, nor did he surrender any other principal than himself. The suit went against him. In the case, somewhat similar, two or three years ago, of Staples vs. Gould, defendant established the fact that he was the Broker of plaintiff; had made known to him the seller of the Stock, on time, with whom, under the rules of the Brokers' Board, he had to make a full settlement of difference, and the restoration of plaintiff's deposit was denied by the Court. The other decision to which we refer, is a verdict of $2,000 obtained by Mr. GIBBONS, late Cashier of the Ocean Bank, against the Broadway Bank, for services and breach of promise in the incipient organization of the Bank. He was one of the getters up of the concern, and by promise was to have been the first Cashier. He laid his damages at $10,000, and the Jury gave him the verdict just named.

The Revenues of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1854, are:

From Ordinary Taxation..............	$1,510,000
Extraordinary Taxation and Licenses........	1,790,000
Total Taxation........	$3,300,000
The Interest on Public Debt........	$2,076,000
Applicable to other objects..........	1,224,000
Total........	$3,300,000
Support of the Public Works cost........	$2,294,000
Revenue from same........	1,918,000
Total Deficit........	$376,000

The Public Works of the Commonwealth, as represented by the State Debt, cost, in various ways about $40,000,000. The main line of improvement has recently been offered for sale by the Legislature for not less than $10,000,000, without finding a bidder. Notwithstanding the fact that these costly works are an annual burden to the Commonwealth—not paying under partisan management the cost of their yearly support—it will be seen that the provisions made for the interest upon the debt incurred on their amount are quite ample, from taxation, licenses, privileges, &c., leaving a large balance to the support of the State Government, Common Schools, State Charities and the Sinking Fund, for the gradual liquidation of the principal of the debt. Unlike our own State, Pennsylvania has not been fortunate in the management and profits of her Canals, but it is creditable to her people that all necessary taxation to meet the interest on her large Public Debt is borne with cheerfulness.

BAKER & WEEKS sold this day, Tuesday, Dec. 12, at the Merchants' Exchange at 12 o'clock,

260 Shares Tradesmen's Bank, new stock........	100
37 Shares Tradesmen's Bank, new stock........	106½

Connecticut Free Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I refer you to a previous communication.

This morning, not unexpectedly, a requisition has been received from the Treasurer to deposit an additional 10 ₩ cent., making 20 ₩ cent. in all, on the *Virginia* Sixes—which is all right—but not one word about Hartford or other incorporated town or city loans.

Since 1st April there have been some *new* Free Banks started—what *their* basis is we are not informed—but the Bank Commissioners' report for 1st April last shows for the Free Banks *then existing* a basis as follows:

Mercantile Bank, Hartford—Capital $160,000.	
Had Hartford City 6 ₩ cents.........	$50,000
Charter Oak, Hartford—Capital $250,000.	
Had Town of Hartford 6 ₩ cents......	$70,000
Hartford City 6 ₩ cents.........	100,000
Hartford County Bank—Capital $400,000.	
Had New-London 6 ₩ cents.........	$31,000
New-Haven 6 ₩ cents.........	1,000
Hartford City 6 ₩ cents.........	100,000
Virginia 6 ₩ cents.........	100,000
Bank New-England, Haddam—Capital $95,711.	
Had City Hartford 6 ₩ cents.........	$25,000
Virginia 6 ₩ cents.........	15,000
Bank Commerce, New-London—Capital $300,000.	
Had New-London 6 ₩ cents.........	$44,000
Norwich 6 ₩ cents.........	10,000
State of Maine.........	2,000
Kentucky.........	15,000
Virginia.........	15,000
Bank Litchfield County—Capital $97,000.	
Had City Hartford 6 ₩ cents.........	$75,000
Citizens' Bank, Waterbury—Capital $100,000.	
Had Virginia 6 ₩ cents.........	$25,000
Hartford City 6 ₩ cents.........	5,000
Quinnebaug Bank—Capital $500,000.	
Had Virginia 6 ₩ cents.........	$100,000
Hartford City 6 ₩ cents.........	7,000
New-Haven City 6 ₩ cents.........	37,500
Total.........	$144,500
Saugatuck Bank—Capital $100,000.	
Had Kentucky 6 ₩ cents.........	$32,300
Bridgeport 6 ₩ cents.........	36,400

Uncas Bank, Norwich—Norwich, Kentucky, Virginia and Ohio; particulars not given, $112,349.

These ten Banks thus, on 1st of April, had securities deposited with Treasurer of $1,068,549. Of which there were of

Hartford City Sixes.........	$362,000
Town of Hartford Sixes.........	70,000
Total.........	$432,000

Nearly one-half of the whole basis! Showing clearly enough the *cause of the solicitude in Hartford* to uphold the credit of their town and city. Easily enough understood when it is known that the same city has yet large loans to negotiate to complete her Public Works. In addition there are

New-Haven City 6 ₩ Cents.........	$38,500
New-London 6 ₩ Cents.........	75,000
Norwich 6 ₩ Cents.........	10,000
Bridgeport 6 ₩ Cents.........	36,400
Total.........	$159,900

besides such as may be held among the securities of the Uncas Bank, of which particulars are not stated by Commissioners.

Thus it will be seen, that at least six-tenths of the whole basis is of Town and City Loans, which, if brought to the hammer in consequence of refusal to pay notes issued upon them, would make sad havoc for the note holders, particularly so where, as in some instances, the issues have been disproportionately large for the capital of the Bank.

I *do* think that *justice* to the note holders *requires* that at least 20, if not 25 ₩ cent. of such issues should be recalled—else why so very particular about the Virginia Loan, which certainly *sells as well*, to say the least, as *they* would if forced upon the market.

As long as these Banks are able to redeem, it is all very well; but the *law* is intended to provide for an entirely opposite contingency; and in such an event it would quickly be ascertained that these loans, now so carefully nursed by these Banks, and by the State authorities at Hartford, would meet a very cold shoulder compared to the Virginia Sixes. NEW-HAVEN.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. Dec. 4.	Loans. Nov. 27.	Specie. Dec. 4.	Specie. Nov. 27.
Citizens' Bank...	2,575,771	2,399,812	1,475,376	1,488,961
Canal Bank......	2,713,602	2,709,130	986,837	953,335
Louisiana........	2,812,023	2,806,681	1,286,262	1,280,220
Louisiana State..	3,660,528	3,697,170	1,779,287	1,583,689
Mech. & Traders'	1,150,098	1,056,439	417,346	374,488
B'k of New-Orleans	835,328	1,133,497	236,361	182,161
Southern Bank...	483,983	288,323	142,762	154,343
Union Bank......	1,627,690	677,365	344,436	258,648
Total.......	17,340,224	16,888,709	6,767,700	6,687,714
	Increase....	$443,535	Increase....	$79,986

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Dec. 4.	Circulation. Nov. 27.	Deposits. Dec. 4.	Deposits. Nov. 27.
Citizens' Bank...	1,662,345	1,650,950	2,131,590	2,130,443
Canal Bank......	1,016,600	1,068,675	1,460,536	1,342,979
Louisiana........	943,734	938,254	2,708,315	2,778,104
Louisiana State..	1,584,790	1,569,810	2,286,378	2,197,798
Mech. & Traders'	139,380	134,790	1,033,807	918,110
B'k of N. Orleans.	491,430	451,425	579,357	594,882
Southern Bank...	297,949	271,785	275,657	289,773
Union Bank......	436,330	388,490	733,768	767,916
Total........	$6,545,229	$6,435,250	12,348,561	11,689,598
	Increase....	$110,979	Increase....	$660,663

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks held Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Dec. 4.	Nov. 27.
Bank of Louisiana.........	$472,846	$486,673
Canal Bank.........	799,194	647,854
Southern Bank.........	589,049	350,141
Louisiana State Bank.........		9,314
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.........	49,457	68,495
Citizens' Bank.........	360,360	324,388
Bank of New-Orleans.........	232,091	324,663
Union Bank.........	351,358	351,437
Total.........	$2,847,330	$2,410,865

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Pacific.......	Liverpool.....	New-York......	Nov. 29
Sarah Sands...	Liverpool.....	Portland......	Dec. 5
Washington....	Southampton...	New-York......	Dec. 6
America.......	Liverpool.....	Boston........	Dec. 9
Atlantic......	Liverpool.....	New-York......	Dec. 13
Africa........	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Dec. 13
Union.........	New-York......	Havre.........	Dec. 16
Crescent City..	New-York.....	Hav. and N. O.	Dec. 18
North Star....	New-York......	Aspinwall.....	Dec. 20
City of Manch'r.	Liverpool....	Philadelphia..	Dec. 20
Asia..........	Liverpool.....	New-York......	Dec. 23
Pacific.......	New-York......	Liverpool.....	Dec. 27
America.......	Boston........	Liverpool.....	Jan. 3

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Star of the West, for Punta Arenas—Adams & Co.'s messenger, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, L. A. Williams, Mrs. H. T. Slocum and child, Mrs. R. Stitts, F. W. Redding, Mrs. R. E. Clements, J. Brown, wife and infant, Miss Maria Schultze, Mrs. Gillman, E. L. Daniel and wife, infant and servant, H. Hanson, B. F. Stoddard, 3 children and servant, Miss Sarah Stoddard, Charles Card and wife, H. M. Bennett, B. F. Woodworth and wife, Mrs. Jas Tobias, Mrs. Cath. Beck and infant, S. Hollister, J. W. Magill, James Cook, Mrs. Anne Cook and 3 children, Miss R. Cook, Jas Mitchell, Wm. Jones, B. Cochran, G. McGroppen, G. Corning, P. Barron, Geo. Atchinson, Rev. Wm. Howard, L. Mentz and wife, P. Wolfe, P. Kerkeman, Mrs. John Leech and child, James Leech, M. Maguire and wife, Mrs. Mary Gilligan, Chas. Wise, S. W. Britton, M. Goldbourne, Wm. Smith, B. Rose, W. Campbell, G. Morris, John D. James and son, Thos. Davis, D. Edwards, R. Harris, R. R. Thomas, D. Campbell, Miss Jessie Carmichael, Samuel Hyslop, John White, H. Copeland, F. W. Sibley, F. L. Stone, Wm. Williams, Thos. Williams, R. Johnson, Wm. Francis, J. Dansey and wife, J. Campbell, Mrs. C. Cronet and 2 children, J. Rees and child, D. S. Morgan, J. Budington, J. Gulver, J. Snyder, W. Rankin, C. L. Wilson, M. Hester, M. Lovell, H. Haskell, wife and 2 children, J. A. Walker, Jas. Carroll, H. Parker, James Wheeler, C. Coyl, J. F. Atherton, [illegible], Miss [illegible] Brown, Miss M. Ross, Miss [illegible], G. L. Van Dusen, Alex. Rader, Jos. Rader, John Rader, M. R. Dewitt, J. Foley and wife, C. Gibson, W. B. Knight, C. Murray, [illegible], [illegible] and 2 children, H. Rebe and wife, R. Barton, J. Condon, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—D. Arnold, Geo. M. Griffin, J. W. Jenkins, S. H. Ormsbee, G. M. Latham, Miss A. H. Skelton, and 22 in the steerage.

In ship Henry Clay, from Liverpool—Mrs. Pruyn, of New-Orleans; Miss E. Coulkins, of New-York; J. Johnston, of Australia; Dr. Calkins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.		
Sun rises...... 7 20	Sun sets...... 4 28	Moon rises..... 0 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook... 1 49	Gov. Island.. 2 30	Hell Gate..... 4 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Star of the West, Turner, San Juan, C. Morgan.

Ships S. F. Austin, Clark, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Albion, Williams, Liverpool, W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co.; Alexandria, Cooper, Charleston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Canada, Dyer, Havana, Russell & Vining; Wealden, Bates, Belize, F. Alexander.

Brigs Eleanor Lees, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Johns, N. F., Gillespie, Dean & Co.; Relief, Sheppy, Attakapas, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Harriet Newell, Warren, Cardenas, E. P. Buck & Co.; Uranus, Ray, Ponce, Dale & Co.; Fiorence, Picket, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Sons.

Schrs. Roanoke, Dinsmore, Eastport, Smith & Boynton; Emily, Manain, Wilmington, D. C. Freeman & Co.; Elizabeth, Longford, master; Haxall, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Oregon, Post, Boston, Metcalfe & Lovejoy.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, Dec. 10, 8½ P. M., 15 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville, hence for Savannah; 9½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. 10th, at 10:40 P. M., Hatteras Light bearing N. N. W. 15 miles distant, signalized steamship Knoxville; 11 P. M., signalized steamship Jas. Adger.

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 4, with mdse. and 376 passengers Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales.

Ship Vicksburg, Hughes, New-Orleans Nov. 21, with mdse. to W. Nelson & Son.

Ship Oswego, Williams, New-Orleans 26 ds., with mdse. to W. Nelson & Son.

Ship Diadem, Webber, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal and 37 passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Bark Richard Cobden, (Brem.,) Balleer, Bremen 48 ds., with 280 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Chance (Br.,) Illingsworth, Newcastle 60 ds., with coal to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Express, Bean, Havana Nov. 25, with sugar, cigars, &c., to P. V. King & Co.

Brig Velona, Lockhart, Calais 10 ds., with lath to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Brig Zoara, Layton, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Helena, Stubbs, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Sld. in co. with schrs. Marine and Henrietta Hallock, for New-York.

Schr. Ebenezer, (Br.,) Gaudin, Montevideo 56 ds., with hides, &c., to J. Green.

Schr. Wm. Tyson, Lovell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Gregory, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Julian Webb, Lovell, Rondout, with coal, bd. East.

Schr. Rubicon, ——, New-Haven.

Below.

Bark Rhoden, from Havre, and a Hamburg brig—by pilot-boat Elwood Walter.

Also, 2 ships and 2 barks, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamship Star of the West, for San Juan; ships Western Continent, Bingham, for San Francisco; Amazon, Hovey, London; Albion, for Liverpool.

WIND—During the day, W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 12—Arr., ship Samuel Appleton, Calcutta Aug. 12, St. Helena Oct. 25. The ship Eagle's Wing, from Foo-chow-foo, sld. from St. Helena Oct. 21, for London. Spoken, no date, lat. 27 40 N., lon. 66 40 W., bark James Cook, from Surinam for Gloucester; Dec. 2, lat. 40, lon. 67 42, bark Rhodes, of New-York, steering West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11—Arr., ships Redmond, Boston; Westminster, and R. L. Gilchrist, New-York; barks David Kimball, Boston; Washington, Butcher, Phila.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 19, lat. 42 48, lon. 16 61, fishing-schr. Ellen, of Marblehead, from Grand Banks for Marblehead.

Nov. 24, lat. 36 N., lon. 70 25, schr. East Wind, Lavender, from Boston for Gonaives.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find good board and a pleasant home at No. 128 West 25th-st. House contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and partial board if required, in a private family up-town. References required. Address F. B., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In a handsomely furnished house, good location, rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Also rooms fitted up expressly for two gentlemen, or single rooms, within five minutes' walk of Atlantic-st. Ferry. No. 286 Henry-st., between Amity and Congress-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Four single gentlemen can be accommodated with large rooms and board, (breakfast and dinner at 6 o'clock,) in a private family, and pleasant location, only a few steps from Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at this office, or at real estate office, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife, without children, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom on second floor, at No. 3 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few rooms in a small family, at No. 58 Livingston-st., near Clinton, and convenient to Wall-st. and Atlantic Ferries. To persons furnishing themselves, will be let on moderate terms. One furnished single room.

BEDROOM TO LET.—A respectable private family have a well furnished and very superior bedroom to let to one or two gentlemen, including fire and gas. Apply at No. 470 Broadway, private entrance.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, may be pleasantly accommodated with board in a private family, by addressing A. S., at this office.

ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, with board at No. 183 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Bath in the house.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

MONTAGUE HALL RESTAURANT TO LET, for a term of years. For location, it is not surpassed in the two cities. In the building is a large ball-room, doing a large business. It has been in successful operation for the last six years. Owing to the other business of the house, the proprietor is unable to attend to his Restaurant. To a man who is competent and with small means, it will be let on fair terms. It is in complete order. Apply to DAVID H. HAINES, Montague Hall, Brooklyn.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease, of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information address W. S. C., Daily Times Office.

$1,000—PARTNER WANTED.—A man who can devote his time, together with this amount, in a pleasant business, profitable and respectable, worth $5,000 in seven months. To a person of the right sort, security will be given for the amount invested. Address with real name, S. S. CHICHESTER, Times Office.

$1,500—HOTEL FOR SALE.—Immediately for half its value, or to the highest bidder, the Franklin Hotel and Dining Saloon, No. 250 Fulton-st., doing a good, increasing business; 3½ years' lease; dining saloon, rent free. The proprietor must leave this week. Finest bargain ever offered for a good, established business. D. ELMORE.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETS WANTED.—Parties having dry goods in original packages, or carpets, which they wish to dispose of for part cash and part real estate near the City, can find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 1,199 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—BRIG TOWNSEND JONES, 197 tons Custom-House register; about four years old, built at Cold Spring, Long Island; well found and ready for sea. Apply to JONES & MOORE, No. 104 Wall-st.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS is SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably secured, and a thousand testimonials to its exceeding usefulness might be easily obtained from consumers. All who desire to economize their time and labor, should immediately call and purchase. Prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 250 leaves, $1; prices for Cap, Foreign Letter and Bill Size, 500 leaves, $1 50. E. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS—Unequaled in strength and purity of perfume. RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from English flowers; RIMMEL'S ROSE LEAF POWDER, most deliciously perfumed. The above articles are all the rage among the élite on the Continent of Europe, and are becoming highly popular in the United States. At retail by all Chemists and Perfumers, and wholesale by W. J. DAVIS, No. 105 Chambers-st.

GOTHIC HALL.—No. 314 Broadway—DELAFOUR & LEFEVRE, (late of Chambers-st.,) beg to inform the public that they have opened a retail store as above, where they can supply the finest quality of Boots and Shoes, (manufactured by Bouillere of Paris,) imported into this market at remarkably low prices.

MY ONGUENT WILL FORCE THE WHISKERS or moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. I can say no more. $1 a bottle, or $4 50 half dozen; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st., 2d story, number, SEHSEE, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED—1,000 Over Coats, $5 each; Dress and Frock Coats, $6, (cost originally $16;) 2,000 pair Cassimere Pants, at $2, (cost $4, last year's make.) Bills on broken banks of this City taken for clothing. GEO. LEVIN, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Great bargains in Youth's and Children's Clothing at the old stand of E. C. OLSON, No. 76 Bowery—who is selling off his whole stock below cost in order to make improvements in the store.

STABLE WANTED—With four stalls and room for three carriages, in the neighborhood of 2d-st. and Lexington-av. Address box No. 142, Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; is a very good cook, and a capital laundress. Has excellent references from City and country, and will be found to understand her business. No objection to go any distance in the country. Call at No. 76 6th-av., 3d No. 95.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and experienced Protestant man as coachman and groom in city or country; has lived with some of the highest families in the Old Country and this, which his testimonials can prove. Any gentleman or lady requiring such help will find him an acquisition. Please apply or call at No. 251 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, wash and iron; can do all kinds of baking and pastry, and understands her business perfectly; no objection to a boarding-house. Good City references given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 84 Spring-st., front basement, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good cook, also to wash, or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can produce the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German Protestant woman, in a good family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes of all kinds and finishing of ladies' dresses; understands English. Respectable references given. Please call or address No. 125 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references—one as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, to do general housework in the City or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, good plain cook and baker, and would do all in her power to please her employer. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Has good reference. Please call at No. 289 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young boy as waiter in a private family, or would take a place with a doctor, where he could attend to a horse and wagon and make himself generally useful. He can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country. Please apply and call at No. 251 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two girls wish a situation together; a Protestant as chambermaid and waitress; the other a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference to be seen. Call second door south 5th-st., in Broadway. Can be seen two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, (Protestants) one as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread. The other as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress. They are good laundresses. Will make themselves generally useful. In city or country, are highly recommended. Apply or call at no 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, and understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Please call at No. 39 Degraw-st., second door from Van Brunt, Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress. Has no objection to take care of children, or to assist in doing chamber work. Good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to go as laundress. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 71 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days, on the first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do chamber work and sewing, or as waitress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 21 Bedford-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl. Is a good cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business well, and is very trustworthy. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress or as chambermaid and fine laundress in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good city reference; and as chambermaid and waiter by another. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and efficient young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in City or Country, or would take a place as nurse and seamstress. Please apply at No. 119 East 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as laundress and to take care of children, or to do general housework. May be seen this day at her employer's, No. 380 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference given. Please call for two days at No. 335 6th-av., up stairs, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 115 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman and gardener, in the city or country, by a steady, experienced man, who lived six years in his last place. Will take a moderate salary. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, and is a good baker. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—In a boot and shoe store, as salesman, or in a grocery store. Boot and shoe store preferable. Address NORTON, office of this paper. Good reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; she is fond of children. Call at No. 148 1st-av., between 9th and 10th-sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 137 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook, washer, ironer and general housework. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a private family. Good City reference, if required. Call at No. 140 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., 2d-floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a superior cook, bread baker and laundress. Reference to last employer. Call at No. 42 Irving-place, to-day (Wednesday) and to-morrow, from 12 to 1 o'clock only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young German girls; one for cooking and one for chamberwork, with the best references given. Apply at No. 193 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—A Scotch girl as chambermaid and laundress, has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 East 28th-st.

SERVANTS.—A few competent girls can get the best of situations at once if they can give good references. Protestants in particular, at KERIN'S Employment Office, No. 1½ Rivington-street. Employers can always be suited with the best of German servants at moderate terms.

FOUR INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS—Lately landed, want places to do general housework, chamberwork, &c., in the city or country; they will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

NURSE—Wanted, by a respectable middle aged woman, an engagement as monthly nurse; will have a most satisfactory character from the lady whom she last attended, who is in town at present; or would take care of a baby from its birth, and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 139 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the store.

DRY NURSE.—An elderly lady wishes to take a baby to dry nurse; would also take two children, not over three years old, to board. Apply at No. 36 Forsyth-st., in the rear.

TO MACHINISTS AND DIE SINKERS—Several first-rate hands used to small work in steel and fine iron moulds can find employment at the factory of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Co., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

GIRL WANTED—An American or German Protestant, to do the general housework in a small family in Jersey City. Inquire at No. 136 West-st., Washington Market, near Vesey-st., New-York.

COPYIST WANTED—In a law office. None but a first-rate writer need apply. REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAACK, No. 31 Liberty-st.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.—The subscriber would like to engage the services of an experienced caterer for the restaurant, and of an American lady of education and accomplished manners as matron. Applications by mail must be post-paid. See the advertisement of the hotel in another part of this paper. SIDNEY KOPMAN, No. 604 Broadway.

TO PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman of energy, industry, and some ability, desires a situation as editor or associate, or will take the whole charge of a country paper. Has had considerable experience on the New-York press, also as a publisher in a neighboring city. Undoubted references as to capacity and integrity. Address ASSIDUITY at the Daily Times office.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED—From 25 to 30 years old; the highest wages will be given to an experienced woman that can bring good references as a nurse, from 9 to 11 o'clock, No. 116 5th-av.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner 36th-st. Housekeepers, school-teachers of excellent character and ability. Also, servants in every capacity faithfully admonished and instructed. Supplied from this Institution.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, New-York.

WASHING WANTED—By a good laundress, who has the best of City reference, for a few gentlemen and ladies, or families washing, to do at her residence, No. 33 West 13th-st., 3d floor, front room.

BOY WANTED.—A stout, willing boy, 14 or 15 years of age. One living with his parents, and can come well recommended, may apply for one day only. Salary not over $100 a year. BRAY, BRIDFIELD & CO., manufacturers and makers of Britannia and German Silverware, corner John and William-sts.

BOY WANTED—About 16 years of age, at RAY'S Hosiery Establishment, No. 103 Bowery.

SEBASTOPOL STILL HOLDS OUT.—So likewise does the supply of servants at C. MASON'S offices, No. 24 Sixth-avenue, and No. 168 Bowery. These people are good ones, well recommended, and would be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The enthusiastic reception of the Opera of SEMIRAMIDE, and the general demand of the public, oblige the Manager, to announce a NEW ENGAGEMENT with Mr. Hackett for the continuance of the present Opera Troupe for a

FEW NIGHTS LONGER, previous to the commencement of his engagements in Boston. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, will be presented, for the second time, Rossini's Grand Opera, in two acts, of SEMIRAMIDE. With Madame GRISI, Signora VIETTI, and Signori MARIO, BADIALI, and SUSINI, in their original rôles.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to Parquette and First Circle of Secured Seats	$2 00
Promenade Tickets.................	1 50
Second Circle of Boxes.............	1 00
Amphitheatre......................	50
Private and Proscenium Boxes.......	$6 to $20 each

Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on 14th-st., daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½. DRESS CIRCLE SEATS MAY BE SECURED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 5 P. M. DAILY, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The celebrated cantatrice, Md'lle NAU, in her great character of LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR, in which she has achieved such unbounded success.

Edgardo.................Mr. ST. ALBYN

Col. Ashton Mr. IRVING | Raymond Mr. HORNCASTLE

Musical Conductor.........Mr. THOMAS BAKER

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE. No. 663 BROADWAY. THIRD ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS to be received for the admission of four persons each. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF JOCKO. The performances every evening during the week will embrace AN UNEQUALED PROGRAMME OF ETHIOPIAN Songs, Choruses, Solos, Duets, Jigs, &c., in which WARDEN, BOYD, LANE, LE PETITE CHRISTINE, and the entire Star Troupe will appear. To conclude with the great Monkey Pantomime of CHIMPANZEE; OR, THE DEATH OF JOCKO. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, issued in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will for the present, by special arrangement, admit four persons each, to PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA-HOUSE. 60,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY 40,000 MORE TO SELL. To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons. Burlesque on DON GIOVANNI in rehearsal.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.) H. WOOD................Manager, &c. White and Ethiopian comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world. H. WOOD, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, deems it not out of place to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that at the above Hall may be seen the sunshine and shade of darkies' life, interspersed with real artistic and pleasing pantomime, and dancing in white character. Mr. WOOD, at the request of a number of families, has effected an engagement with the wonderful Signor FELIX CARLO and his talented Children, who will produce several novelties in rapid succession. THIS EVENING an entire change of programme. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½, precisely.

GRAND CONCERT—FOR REV. DR. CUMMINGS' NEW CHURCH IN 28TH-ST.—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., near Union-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, the following distinguished artists will appear: Sig'ra DONOVANI, Mdlle CAROLINE LEHMAN, Mad. WALLACE BOUCHELLE, Sig. ARNOLDI, Sig. COLETTI, Sig. MORRA, Sig. BADIALI, the great favorite Baritone. With Chorus and Orchestra. Only $1 for the Parquette and First Circle; 50 cents to all other parts of the house. Tickets to be procured at the principal Music stores and Hotels in Broadway.

GEO CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. Admission 25 cents. H. WOOD, Business Manager. GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. And the much-admired Fairy Opera of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, in two acts, with splendid scenery, changes, dresses, &c., introducing all the beautiful melodies of the piece. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—From the astonishing success attending the performance of APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. The Manager respectfully announces its repetition EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. Seats may be secured six days in advance. WEDNESDAY, the Comedy of SUNSHINE THROUGH CLOUDS. The new Local Satire, called APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. Jupiter, Sandy Hook, Chatham-st. Auctioneer and Mrs. Partington, by Mr. Burton. Apollo, Miss Macarthy; Cupid, Miss Kate Stage. A Know-Nothing Song—A Woman's Rights Convention—Mrs. Partington in the Chair. BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN TABLEAU. To conclude with the Farce of TRYING IT ON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. THIS EVENING, Dec. 13, will be presented an entirely new Comedy, entitled TWO TO ONE; OR, THE KING'S VISIT. After which, the new Comedy of A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND. To conclude with the Farce of THE ARTFUL DODGER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 13, will be performed the great Fairy Spectacle of a MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Previous to which the new farce of POOR PILLICODDY. Mr. Pillicoddy, Mr. Davidge | Mrs. O'Scuttle, Mrs. Seymour

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5, for 6 persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1. THIS EVENING, Dec. 13, will be acted the Play of SCHAMYL.

Schamyl......Mr. Anderson | George Ambrose....Mr. Eddy

Zorilda......Miss M. Jones | Irina..........Mrs. Broadley

Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated and popular American actor, Mr. J. R. SCOTT. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13—AFTERNOON, at 3, and the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama of the ADOPTED CHILD. Michael, Mr. John R. Scott. After which, THE YOUNG WIDOW. NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW. Premiums $600, Jan. 15, 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW. Premiums $1,000, June 5, 1855. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

LAST DAY OF THE HYBRID'S APPEARANCE AT GOTHIC HALL, No. 316 BROADWAY.—In consequence of the unprecedented popularity of this extraordinary exhibition, a change of location has been found necessary. Dr. Mott's opinion concerning her duality is exciting a powerful sensation among medical and scientific men. Professor Fowler's Chart bears evidence to the mental powers possessed by the semi-Human Indian, commonly misnamed the BEAR WOMAN. Ladies (and gentlemen) derive peculiar gratification in witnessing the HYBRID'S affability and listening to her melodious voice! She is identified by Physiologists as a link between mankind and the Ourang-Outang! Admission 25 cents.

PSYCHOLOGY.—A FREE LECTURE TO THE LADIES—DR. NEWTON proposes to interest the ladies with his philosophy, illustrations and facts, upon his method of curing diseases by the application of electricity in some form, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, 13th, 14th, and 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, and on each evening public lecture and amusing experiments. Admittance, one shilling.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—No. 659 Broadway—the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City; contains, in addition to more than One Thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES of the SACRED BULL (APIS) upward of Three Thousand years old, the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

MENTAL ALCHEMY AND SELF CONTROL.—The celebrated Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th, and THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 14th, 15th and 16th Dec. Lectures, delineations and very amusing experiments every evening. Medical Office, No. 27 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE—From the Dining-room of the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a new brown overcoat, with a velvet collar. In the pocket of said coat there was a package containing the following papers: a mortgage from Albert Crane to me for $5,000, dated Nov. 7, 1854, and two of the notes accompanying the same and bearing the same date; one for $2,000, payable in 90 days, and the other for $1,000, payable in 6 months from date, and a receipt from said Crane for the other note of $1,000; also a mortgage made by Ralph C. Smith and wife, accompanied by his bond of $4,000, dated some time towards the last of November, (ultimo,) on property in Detroit. This bond and mortgage was in blank, the names of payer and mortgagee not having been filled in. The papers were all dated in Detroit. I do hereby warn all persons against taking, or using, or buying, or negotiating any of the above described papers, as payment thereon has been stopped. W. S. DEMING. Astor House, Dec 12, 1854.

N. B.—A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will return said coat and papers, or the papers without the coat.

$5 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN.—A Newfoundland Dog, black and white; answers to the name of "Sport." Strayed from the U. S. Mail steamer Hermann, at the Novelty Works, or vicinity. Any person returning said Dog to the office of Delmonico's Hotel, No. 25 Broadway, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

LOST—On the 8th inst., a GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, marked T. F. H. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Ocean Bank, corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.

FOUND—Nine pieces of Thread Lace—said to have been found in the street. Inquire of R. BROWN, at dry goods store, No. 646½ Broadway.